AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per Bag of 180 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD. ..... " 4-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied Very Cheap.

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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
ORIENTAL	5294	F. N. Tillard	18th Jan.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5195	J. R. Loudon	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5227	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6227	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6577	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5227	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIVOLI	.....	4,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS	.....	4,469	16th April,
BACQUEHEM	.....	3,878	23rd April.
S. S. POSEIDON	....		

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leaves.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
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FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY the 16th Jan. 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abass, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,	Rs.
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Examination and Certificate	10
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the uture of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Daji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

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	Cash. Rs.	12 Months Per Month. Rs.	24 Months. Per Month. Rs.
MARCKS and Co's Overstrung	650	59	32
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Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Verm uth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grame and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

By the AMATEUR COMPANY S. S. "CALEDONIA."

IN AID OF THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY, at 9 P.M.

Under the distinguished patronage of HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture ..... Band of Naval Defence.
2. Selection ..... Orchestra "Caledonia," with sand and clog dance accompaniment.
3. Comic Song ... "Caledonia" ... Mr. Beresford.
4. Violin Solo ..... Mr. Burton.
5. Song ..... Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
6. Naval Display ..... den of H. M.'s S. "Magdala."

By kind permission of Captain HWEETT, R.N.

Interval. Selection. Band of Naval Defence.

7. Nursery ..... Be the one and only Mongini.
8. Indian Clubs ... "Caledonia" ... Mr. Lavoobee.
9. Comic Song ... ... Mr. Beresford.
10. Violin Solo ... Mr. Burton.
11. Boxing ..... Ship's Company.
12. Patriotic Song ... Captain Gordon.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PRICES:—Stall—Rs. 3. Pit, Circle and Back Seats—Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and As. 8

Reserved Seats can be booked at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

A GRAND MASONIC CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN

THE TOWN HALL

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH, AT 9 30 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, D.G.M. of Bombay, and G.M. A.S.F.I., IN AID OF MASONIC CHARITIES.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. BOLLAM, Miss PROCTER, Miss. KABRAJI, Mrs. MACBETH, Captain CONDON, Messrs. EDGAR FAULKNER, SEYMOUR DOVE, SIGNOR CRINZI, Messrs H. O. COATES, HENRY ASTELL, The LYRIC QUARTETTE, SIGNOR MOLLINI.

Prices as usual.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

MANDVI KOLIWADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (SCHEME VIII).

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of section 23 of the said Act made a SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT of the area of which the following is a description:—

All the Lands and Buildings (other than the property excepted below) which are within an area estimated to contain 36,238 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mandvi Koliwada, within the Mandvi Koliwada Section of the E. Municipal Ward of the City of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay of which area the following are the limits viz:—

ON AND TOWARDS THE NORTH a portion of Esajee Hasajee Street, the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired viz:—Properties bearing ward Nos. 1473, 1474, 1475, 2091 and 1333(1), a portion of Cazee Syed Street the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz, properties bearing ward Nos. 1403 and 1264, a portion of Doongree Cooly Street the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz.—Properties bearing ward Nos. 1111 (1) 1141 (2) and 1147, a portion of Mahomed Syed Mookerjee Street, and the boundary of a property which is not to be acquired, viz, property bearing ward No. 1212.

ON AND TOWARDS THE EAST the boundary of the G.I.P. Railway.

ON AND TOWARDS THE SOUTH Carnac Bridge Road.

AND ON AND TOWARDS THE WEST the Western side of old Jamlee Street, a portion of Bhundarwada Street, and the Western side of Esajee Hasajee street, from the junction with Bhundarwada Street to a point opposite the South-west corner of property bearing Ward No. 1472.

The following is the excepted property, viz:—Property bearing ward No. 1389 being a Roman Catholic Church and coloured black on the map next mentioned.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated, this 8th day of January, 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 30th January 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MUNICIPAL GROUND AT FIRST UMERKHADI ROW, AND ALSO MATERIALS OF HOUSE No. 2, UMERKHADI.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1902, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the Municipal piece of ground situated at 1st Umerkhadi Row, admeasuring about 171 67 square yards, and bounded on the north by properties of Bai Gungabai and Bai Yesoobai, on the east by properties of Messrs. Dhunji Kassum Mistry and Ismaji Mahomedali, on the south by Umerkhadi now, and on the west by property of Mr. Haj Kermali Mahomed Jetha, also the structure for removal at premises No. 2, at Umerkhadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHARNEY-WADI LANE,

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, on MONDAY, the 20th January, 1902, at 4 p. m., the materials for removal of the following properties:—

All the materials of the property, Street Nos. 8 and 22, at Charney-wadi Lane,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHOOLESHWAR, BROIWADA 2ND LANE,

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the right, title, and interest of Chhaganlal Bogha and Maneckial Motilal in the undermentioned property under instructions from the mortgagee Bai Kashi, widow of Soni Chunilal Matu, and on account and at the risk of the said Chhaganlal Bogha and Maneckial Motilal, two of the mortgagors, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of May, 1900, and made between Soni Jamnadas Narotam, the said Chhaganlal Bogha, and Maneckial Motilal of the one part, and the said Bai Kashi, widow of Soni Chunilal Matu of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Fazendari land, situate on the north side of 2nd Bholwala street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward C, No. 3858 and Street Nos. 38, 40, and bounded on the east by the 2nd Bholwala Street, on the west by the property of Nagindas Vijbhookandas, on the north by the property of Marwadi Goorsookhlal Sukhanand, and on the south by the house of Ranchordas Vithaldas, and which premises have been in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, the 2nd and 3rd floors being under an arrangement between the mortgagors in the possession and occupation of the said Chhaganlal Bogha and Maneckial Motilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy and Forera, Solicitors, 109 Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay 15th January, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCUS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

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BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, cossing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per ton, Ex-hard, the most nutritious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Lt., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DEMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 5-4 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

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TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED Rs. 1,80,00,000.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
15	11 6 0	15	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
20	12 13 0	20	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
25	14 2 0	25	22-12 0	35	12 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	32 10 0

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
DANL. MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	LLOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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W. S. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, KNOWN AS THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1902, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, the mortgagors, the properties described in the Schedule given below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhoy, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Tulsi Waterpipe and Road on the east side thereof, containing by admeasurement 10,180 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 62, 91, and 133, Collector's new Nos. A-11946, 12947, and 12069, bearing new Survey Nos. 1-93 and 2 and 2A-1932 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3442 and Street No. 926, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and now of Mulji Pursbotam and partly by the property formerly of Hoosangjee Hormusjee Kharas and now of Framjee Hoosangjee Kharas, on or towards the south partly by the property of Antonio Francis De Sa and partly by the property formerly belonging to Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Pocha Cumar, on or towards the east by the water course, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and others and now of Moorlidhar Bhansali,

No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the western side of the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,367 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17,200, 475, 480, 481, 482 and 530, under the Collector's new Nos. A-11887 and A-12596, under new Survey Nos 1A-1947 and 1A-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 3485 and 3487, and Street Nos. 856 and 951, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the land of Luxmon Yeshwant Cayley and others, on or towards the west by the land formerly of Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Hamir Anand Kumbhar, on or towards the north partly by a public passage and partly by the land formerly of Girgol Jamboo Fernandes and now of Essaji Moosajee, or towards the south partly by the land of Thacker Cullianji Hunsraj, and partly by the bungalow of the said Thacker Cullianji Hunsraj.

No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,933 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 33, 368, and under new 11903, under new Survey Nos. 2-1894 1-1950, 2-1950, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G, Ward Nos, 3489 and 3561, and Street Nos. 953 and 1026, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the passage belonging to B. B. & C. I Railway, on or towards the west partly by the land of Callianji Morarji and partly by the land of Cullianji Hunsraj, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Cullianji Morarji.

No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,024 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 43,205 and new No A-11926, having is new Survey No. 1-1946, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 3185, and street No. 949, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by the property of Cullianji Morarji and partly by the property of Cullianji Hunsraj, on or towards the west partly by the property of Pascal Pereira and others and partly by the property of Vira Govind and partly by the property of Hormusji Dadabhai, on or towards the north by the property of Horan Kesuji Mossaji, and on or towards the south by the property of Moti Jagjiwan.

No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,597 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 435, new No. 12462, and new Survey Nos. 1-1940, 2-1940, 3-1940, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3472, 3474, 3171, and Street Nos. 936, 937, 938, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the east by the land formerly of Undir Pandu Thakoor and now of Rattan Pandu Thakoor, on or towards the west by the Batty ground formerly of Recardo de Penha and now of Pascal Pereira and others, and on or towards the south by the land formerly of Joao Doming Bhoir and now partly by the land of Jaffer Adumji and partly by the land of Vira Govind.

No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, withoutthe Fort wall of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,821 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 39706, 709 and 709 and 715, and new No. 11913, and new Survey No. 1-1943 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 3481, Street No 945, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the south by the land of Vira Govind, on or towards the east by the land of Pascal Pereira, and on or towards the west by the land formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said mortgagor Company.

No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4309, square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 78,208, 209, 221, new No. D 11977, new Survey Nos. 2-1911, 3-1911, and 1-2-1945, and in the books of the Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3482, 3483, 3484, and Street Nos. 916, 917, and 946, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on towards the east by the property formerly of Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the properties formerly of Cullianji Morarji and Anand Daya, and now of the said Company.

No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate and lying on the west side of the Elphinstone Road Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 17,208, 75, 480, 481, 488, 589, and new No B-11387, B-12342 and under new Survey Nos. 1-1947, 1B-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3486, 3487, and Street Nos 950 and 951, and containing by admeasurement 1,012 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cayley and now of the said Company, on or towards the west formerly by the property of Reverend Braz Fernandes and then of Kambhar Hamir Anand and now of the said Company, on or towards the north by the land formerly of Thacker Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, and on or towards the south partly by the land of Hussonji Billimoria and partly by the bungalow of Thacker Cullianji Morarji.

No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground, situate lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,5.1 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 73, 208, 209 221, and new No. B 11977, and new Survey No. 1-2-1944, and in the books of the Municipality under G. Ward No. 3132, and Street No. 916 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property formerly of Kesai Moosaji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west partly by a water channel and partly by a water pipe of Tulsi Tank, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Recard De Penha and now of Pascal Pereira.

No 10.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Bat

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, with addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW to be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th February, 1902 First entry CLOSES on 25th inst.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned—

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secs. & Treas.
"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED, at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, for private view to Members and their friends at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th January, and the EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on 19th January, 1902.

The Conversazione (for Members and their friends) and the District Prizes will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1902, at 9 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN daily from 7-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKET 3 RUPEES.

NOTICE.

WANTED, TEMPORARY Upper and Lower SUBORDINATES for SURVEYS and construction. Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st February 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.
Rangoon, 2nd January 1902.

TAYLOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, POONA.

(SCHOOL RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY 1902.)

HEAD MASTER:—Mr. M. B. DUKOFF GORDON, late Head Master, Allahabad Government High School and formerly Principal, Bareilly College, Examiner, Punjab University.

Assisted by Mr. A. S. OSBORNE, B.A., (Calcutta University) and a capable Staff.

TEACHES according to Government Standards up to Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

Best situation in Poona; spacious play ground; domestic management in care of English Matron.

For particulars or admission apply to HEAD MASTER or to

REV. D. OSBORNE,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
ST. HELEN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 14.

2½ per cent. Consols .....893 11-16 = plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....2103 1-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities.....£84 1-8 = "
Bar Silver in London .....35 11-16 = "
Do. New York.....55 5-8 = "
Exchange on London at Paris....25·12 1-2 = — 1-2
Do. New York .....4·87 1-8 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 3 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 " = "
Yellow Metal 5 1-2.
Rapeseed Brown 38 3-4, Jan.-Feb. sellers dull.
Linseed 49 3-8, April-May sellers quiet.
White Karachi Wheat 29 3-4, Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Red " " 29 1-4 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 1,000 bales, yesterday's sales increased by 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 25,000 bales. Spot 4 17-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan. Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept
4·30 4·30	4·29	4·30	4·25

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	43,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	18,000 "
Do. to Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	5 1-4 "
Futures, month of April	8·09 plus 2
Do. do. July.....	8·13 plus 3

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,810,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1902:—

Cotton	27,759 bales.
Wheat	5,901 cwts.
Linseed	1,030 "
Rapeseed	9,044 "
Gingellyseed	9,955 "
Poppyseed	63 "
Groundnuts.....	1,313 "
Castorseed.....	7,374 "
Rice	25,797 "
Myrabolams	7,038 "
Cottonseed	13,132 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

EXCHANGE.—There is a firmer feeling in this market to-day. Bank T. T. has been placed at 1s. 4 1-16d for near delivery and all Banks are now quoting 1s. 4 1-16d for Bank Demand. At opening the quoted rate for three months' sight credits was 1s. 4 1-4d., but at the close 1s. 4 9-32d. is the general rate. We quote:—

Bank T. T.....	1s 4 1-32d. to 1s 4 1-16d.
Do. Demand	1s 4 1-16d
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 1-4d. to 1s 4 9-32d.
Do. France	170 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong 135	
Do. Shanghai.....134	
Do. Japan 148 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is no movement in this market to-day, and business is very slack. We quote 95-14 cash and 96-0 3rd February.

FREIGHT.—We hear of very little doing in freights. Sellers are asking 15-6 for January, 15-3 February and 15 March to May, and buyers offer 6 less all round. Bookings are very limited.

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady for forward delivery. A small business has been done for April-May at Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 8-8-6. In other descriptions of seeds there is no change, and very little inquiry. Some purchases are reported of Gingellyseed at former quotations.

COTTON.—This market is steady. The local mills are the chief buyers of ready lots and there is also some enquiry for shipment to Japan. Receipts are very heavy but the steadiness in the up-country markets tends to maintain the local rates. We hear of little business passing for forward delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	157	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	171	165	...	"
Belati, M.-G.	182	175	...	"
Khandeish, M.-G.....	...	172	...	"
Dhamangaun&Pulgaum	184	178	...	"
Oomra Good staple ...	...	174	...	"
Akola do.	... 191	185	...	"
Khamgaum do.	... 184	178	...	"
Karanja do.				
Broach M.-G.	... 207	... 205	25	March
Surat do.	... 206	...	...	Jan. Feb.
Bhownagar (H.G.)	...	... 184	25	May.
S.-G. Dharwar	... ...	... 190		do.
Westerns	... ...	... 182		do

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowanggar 3 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	94 1-8
Bar Silver	25 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Rewa left here (Calcutta coasts, this evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (Extra) arrived here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 15th inst. and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Carinthia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

Wednesday.—The very shallow depression noticed over North-West India yesterday is drifting eastward across Northern India, while a fresh fall of barometer is taking place. Persia points to advance fresh depression from westward and neither the passing nor the approaching depression gives any rain in the respective neighbourhood. In Kashmir, however, where the barometer is still falling, slight snow storms have been experienced and very light rain showers continue to be received in parts of Burma. Mean temperature has fallen fast in Baluchistan, owing to the snow fall on the hills; briskly in Burma, owing to showers; and slightly in South India. Elsewhere the temperature has risen and the heat is less than usual in Central Punjab, east of Central Provinces and Orissa, parts of Burma and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the heat is greater than usual, especially in Gujarat, North-Western Himalayas and parts of Burma and Assam, where the excess varies between four and eight degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the North-West Provinces, Central India and at Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Saugor and Ajmere and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Dwarka and generally light elsewhere.

Both the day and night temperature is above the mean of the season in several places. The maximum temperature varied from 92° at Surat to 67° at Lahore and the minimum from 35° at Lahore to 74° at Goa.

The sky is partially cloudy in the Indus Valley but is cloudless elsewhere.

Rain in very light showers has fallen at Calicut.

Pressure is abnormally low over the country lying to the north of Latitude 24° where the weather is only slightly unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36 m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 2-55m., 3-32s. Low water, 9-10m., 9-3s.

Opening of the Narotamdas Madhawdas Lunatic Asylum at Nowapada, Thana, by H. E. the Governor.

Gaiety Theatre: Variety entertainment in aid of the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital Nursing Fund, 9 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Afghan will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow the 17th instant.

A MISSING GIRL.—Hyderkhan Goolabkhan, residing at DeLisle Road, has reported to the Police that while he was going in company of his daughter, named Halima, aged six years, to visit a relative, he missed her at the corner of Tinker Street. The girl had ornaments of the value of Rs. 7 on her person.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vali Mahomed a hack Victoria driver, was charged with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner in Nagdevi Street on Sunday evening and thereby knocking down a Hindu boy named Samant Goona whose arm was injured. The accused was fined Rs. 25 out of which Rs. 10 was ordered to be paid to the injured boy as compensation.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ookaji Morar, a Hindu, was brought up before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of receiving stolen property. The property consisted of a silver watch worth Rs. 16, belonging to a watch-maker named Jivandas Premji. The complainant holds a shop at Kalbadevi Road. Some fifteen days back three watches were found missing from the shop, but he did not inform the police. On Tuesday one Sitaram Babaji took a watch to the shop for repairs, and the latter identified it as one of those that were missing. On enquiry it was found that Sitaram had bought the watch from the accused for Rs. 6. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that one Abdul Karim had given the watch to him. The accused was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on the 13th inst., says:—Mr. C. Carroll, Traffic Superintendent of the B. G. J. P. Railway, was yesterday consecrated Worshipful Master of the Kathiawar Lodge, when almost every member was present. The ceremonies lasted very nearly seven hours. Mr. Dinshaw Mistry had come down especially from Bombay for the purpose, being a high authority of Free Masonry.—Major Abud has been transferred to Aden and not gone to the Frontier as was said in my last.—During the recent storm three ships foundered, while on their way to Veraval and three others came in a damaged state after the cargo was jettisoned.—Last night a burglary was committed upon the house of one Mr. Muncershaw a letailar when vessels and other things were carried off. Another attempt was made during the same night to enter the bungalow of Mr. De Costa, but the thieves failed in their object, the inmates of the house being awake.

DISGRACE AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue regarding the death of Manomed Meya Jainudin Chemalkar, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years. The deceased was the keeper of a mosque and lived with his wife Aminabee aged 20 and her mother and other relatives in a house in Kandia Street Grant Road. For some time past Mahomed was in disgrace with his caste people in consequence of his having been on improper terms with his wife's near relative who was a widow. For this misconduct he was taunted by the people visiting the mosque and the scandal spread far and wide. The public disgrace preyed so heavily on his mind that he told his wife, Aminabee, on Tuesday night that he would either kill her or himself. She advised him not to do this rash act. This morning Mahomed was found lying dead in his bed with his throat cut. A razor covered with fresh blood was found lying open near his feet. The police were informed and his body was removed to the Morgue. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

CONTRABAND SALT.

Before Mr. R. C. Artal, first class magistrate at Belgaum, in July last, Govind bin Balu Lad and Govadu bin Dyamgowda were charged with the offence of bringing contraband salt without paying duty, but were acquitted under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An appeal by the Government of Bombay from the order of acquittal was heard at the High Court on Monday last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. The accused and five others were charged with bringing contraband salt from Goa territory without paying duty. They pleaded not guilty to the charge and said they purchased the salt at Khanapur for home consumption. No man was authorised to have in his possession even for home consumption more than a Bengal maund of salt within ten miles from the frontier of the Goa territory. In the absence of any direct evidence to prove that the salt found in the possession of the accused was contraband salt within the meaning of section 3 clause m of the Bombay Salt Act, the magistrate said he was unable to convict the accused and they were acquitted. The Government Pleader argued that the order of acquittal was contrary to law and the weight of evidence in the case. Each of the accused was found to be in possession of more than one Bengal maund of salt. It was urged that Deogaum, the village in which the accused were found in possession of the salt, was within ten miles both from the frontier of the Goa territory and from Talewadi, Customs station established under section 4 of Act 29 of 1837. That possession of the salt exceeding one maund was not covered by permit. The court below ought to have held, that the salt was contraband within the meaning of section 3 m of the Salt Act, read with sections 35 c and 38 (1) d and (2). The court below was bound to take judicial notice of the fact that Deogaum is within ten miles of the customs station of Talewadi, from which the case had been committed, and also from the Goa frontier. The court ought to have found accused Nos. 3 and 7 guilty under section 47 c of the Salt Act. Their acquittal in the face of undisputed facts proving their guilt was, it was urged, calculated to create an erroneous impression that, in the frontier villages, the possession of more than one maund of salt, though without a permit, was no offence. Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said: The Magistrate apparently overlooked the effect of section 38 of Bombay Act 2 of 1890. If the accused 3 and 7 had each, when arrested, more than a maund of salt in his possession, and if the place where they were arrested was, as alleged, within ten miles of the Customs Station of Talewadi, they were clearly severally guilty of offences under section 47 (c.) The facts, however, have not been definitely ascertained. We must, therefore, reverse the acquittals of accused 3 and 7, and direct that they be retried according to law.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	6
B Mandvi, Chaukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	6	20
Market, Bhuti Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	7	10	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	2	9
E Mazagon, Parswady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tar Jee, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	11	37
Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	14
Mahim and Worli	3	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	13
Total	37	40	129
Total plague deaths to date	101,909	68,555	
Same date last year	51	51	163

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KALIDAS KESHAVJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lowndas, on behalf of Bai Bhikaujee, widow and executrix of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, applied for a rule nisi against the insolvents and the Official Assignee, to show cause why the creditor should not be entered, in the schedule, or that leave be granted to appeal from decision of Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee. The learned counsel said the testator had large dealings with the insolvents' firm, and he claimed to be a creditor for a much larger sum than was put down in the schedule. The matter was heard by the Official Assignee, and meetings were held and adjourned. At the last meeting when the creditor was not represented, the Official Assignee declined to entertain the claim of the creditor and struck the same off. When the creditor again appeared before the Official Assignee, he was told that, the time for appeal against his decision had expired. Counsel said the point was a novel one and had never arisen before, and was one which should be decided in appeal.

Mr. Macleod said the schedule was filed in 1896, and no efforts were made by the creditor to prove the claim. Notice of the declaration of the final dividend was served on the creditor, but nothing was done in the matter.

His lordship after hearing further arguments, adjourned the matter for a week in order to enable the parties to put in their affidavits.

RE ALLADIN JAFFERBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Davar on behalf of Messrs. Graham and Co., opposed on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing. Mr. Kapadia said his client had served notices. He was granted an extension of the order for one month.

RE VELJI ANANDJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE VIRCHAND GHIRCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was given leave to serve notices to amend the schedule and a month's extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were given their discharges:—Jaffar Meherali; Sitaram Bhut Sonar; Gajanan Matanlal; John William McCool, and John Michael Donoghue.

KEEPING A PRIVATE MARKET.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, with keeping a private Market without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr Crawford of Messrs Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that the accused had, under a license from the Municipal Commissioner, held a private Market in Jackeria Street, near Pydhownee, for a considerable time. Subsequently the place was pronounced to be unsuitable for the purpose, as it was not properly ventilated and protected with a roof. On the 26th June last the accused was served with a notice requiring him to do certain alterations in the building. He did not comply with the requirements of the notice and although the license was withheld, he had kept open the place as a private market and hence the present proceedings. Mr. Velinker for the defendant asked for a month's time to enable his client to get the proper plans prepared and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner. He said that the defendant, in his letter to the Market Superintendent had stated that the work of making alterations in the building was entrusted to his engineer, but owing to the Ramjan holidays no progress had been made in the work. Mr. Crawford objected to any time being granted to the defendant as the Municipal Commissioner would not, under any circumstance, give a license for the place, which was entirely unfit for a private market. After some further discussion the case was postponed on the defendant undertaking to close the market in the meantime.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING IN BOMBAY.

PARSI DOCTOR'S DEED.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Great excitement was caused near Dhobi Talao on the morning of the 26th ultimo by the news that an elderly Parsi woman had thrown herself into the big pond near the Framji Cowasji Institute. A very large crowd soon gathered near the place, but none ventured to rescue the poor woman till Dr. Kaikhusroo R. Dalal hastily ran up to the spot and threw himself headlong into the water. After great difficulty he brought the woman to the surface, and swam with her near the edge of the Talao, where a rope was lowered by the outlookers with which the woman was temporarily tied and Dr. Dalal tried to produce vomitting by turning her to her side and lowering her head. He succeeded in his efforts and the woman vomitted a large quantity of water, after which she came round and opened her eyes and was able to speak. Subsequently she was pulled up by the outlookers, with the help of police officers and was then taken by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, whence she has returned quite recovered. She was afterwards produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who discharged her on the plea of temporary insanity as evidenced by Dr. Dalal.

Dr. Dalal deserves all credit for saving a human life at the risk of his own. He is a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery and has a flourishing practice at Mazagon and is very popular amongst Mazagon people for his generosity and benevolence to the poor patients. It is hoped the authorities will take proper measures to recommend this brave Parsi Doctor for the Royal Humane Society's medal in recognition of his plucky action.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It requires no proof that Government have long set their heart on carrying out the Colaba Reclamation for their own reasons, prominent amongst which appears to be that the reclaimed land shall become a permanent source of revenue to Government. There is a clear confession made by the apologists for the scheme that it is to be carried through for the simple sake of raising revenue to be spent on future improvements—revenues which would be used for a few years in the beginning for so substantiating the reclamation as to ensure the permanency of the revenue to the Government for all time. By the way, I may say that of a piece with this action of Government towards carrying the reclamation scheme through is also generally the whole process of moving in the matter of the so-called Improvement. People, frightened out of their wits by Government prosecutions, of the press, and by the imprisoning of citizens without assigning reasons and without trial, were struck too dumb to raise a voice against the legislation (the Improvement Trust Act) at the time it was passed altogether one-sidedly and to more than disadvantage to the people. The reason now put forth in favour of the scheme by its apologists, as stated above, is altogether a different reason from that given by Government, the originators of it, as follows: "During the last 25 years a very large area of land in the aggregate has been occupied for building purposes and there has been an enormous development in the provision of dwellings of a superior class. This activity still continues, and it is remarkable that in a great many instances costly residences are being erected on sites which are undeniably unsuitable, restricted area, badly situated, and shut in. With these facts in view it is proposed to reclaim and lay out portions of the foreshore on the west side of Colaba Point. The sites thus made available will be well adapted for residential purposes. The draft Bill accordingly makes provision for the future expansion of the city by reclaiming and laying out parts of the foreshore of the Island." The idea of Lord Sandhurst's Government of expanding the city was, to say the least, crude and misconceived, and their process unnatural and anomalous. If expansion of the city is the real object, as Government have distinctly recorded, but if Government formed a mistaken idea as to their process of achieving that object by reclaiming land from the sea, it is not necessary for the Corporation to fall in with that mistaken idea, especially when there is land enough and more healthy and better situated for human habitations in and near enough to Bombay. But we must say it is very difficult to understand Government, for, whilst they are showing the desire for the expansion of the city, they are, instead of adopting easy, natural, and inexpensive measures for the spontaneous spreading out in the natural course of things, of the overcrowding population of the city into the adjoining suburbs, doing everything in their power to restrict them within the city.

Thus looking at the remarkable distinction between the object of Government, the originators of the reclamation scheme, four years ago, and that of its apologists to-day, one cannot help remarking that if what is called the Bombay Improvement Trust, which is only a part and parcel of Government department so all intents and purposes, meekly follows in the mistaken wake of Government, the Corporation need scarcely follow suit, but setting their faces against it should honestly and courageously point out the desirability of desisting from going into unnecessary, expensive, and harmful process objectionable on more than one score.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

THE "Voice of India" thus discourses on the probable visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this country:—The report to which the "Pall Mall Gazette" gives currency, that the Prince and Princess of Wales are likely to be present at the Coronation Assembly at Delhi, has not much of novelty about it, for a similar announcement went the round of the English newspapers when the Duke and Duchess of York started on their Colonial tour. That the Heir-Apparent might be able to represent his august father at the Durbar next winter seems more than probable. There is the King's own precedent, more than a quarter of a century ago, which strengthens this report. The Prince and Princess of Wales have visited almost all the British dominions beyond the seas, and it is legitimate that India should wish to welcome them on such an occasion. The visit to the Colonies has proved most successful; it is full of a historic significance which it would be hard to over-rate. These visits give His Majesty's subjects an opportunity of manifesting their loyalty, which India will not be slow to seize. Our country is rather lucky for, whereas the Colonies welcomed the Duke and Duchess of York, she will be honoured by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE AND THE CONGRESSWALLAS.

The "Mahratta" says:—Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree has for the past few days been touring through India, exacting homage and reception at the hands of his sympathisers. So far the name of the public was not anywhere used in the receptions given to this Parsee Knight; and consequently also nowhere was any active opposition displayed to the harmless amusements of Sir Muncherjee and his friends. It appears, however, that in Bombay a movement is being made to give to Sir Muncherjee a public banquet and a public address in the Town Hall under the Presidency of Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy. And it may be expected that the assumption of public character for this reception will not go unchallenged. Though we are aware that the anti-Bhownagree feeling in Bombay is accounted for by some, to a certain extent, as being due to the personal relations between Mr. Mehta and the Parsee Knight still there is a large residue which can not be so accounted for but which is based on the rational ground that Sir Muncherjee is a Conservative in politics and an enemy of the Congress movement. It is necessary therefore that something should be done to divest the reception movement of its public character. The Town Hall may be available to any body; not so the hearty welcome by the public at large.

CONFERENCES AND CONGRESSES.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—Amongst the various Conferences and Congresses held during the last Christmas in different parts of the country the Mahomedan Educational Conference that met at Madras and Karachi furnish an interesting illustration of the spirit of activity that the National Congress has brought into existence. The Rajputs and Kayasthas annually meet and discuss the wants and requirements of their community just as the Congress does those of the whole country. Their gatherings are the outcome of the Congress movement. Leading Mahomedans likewise received the necessary inspiration from the earlier Congress sessions and started their Educational Conference.

THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

Touching the Imperial Cadet Corps scheme, the "Voice of India" observes:—There are so many problems which Lord Curzon has seriously taken up for solution that it is not surprising the Imperial Cadet Corps scheme has been heard of so little of late. But the scheme has made considerable progress since its inception, and the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has been unceasing in his labours to make it a complete success. From the summary of preliminary arrangements recently published, it would seem that our native princes have taken very kindly to it and the authorities have no reason to feel discouraged. But we think it would be wiser to make a small beginning at first with the object of ensuring the success of the scheme than embark on an ambitious undertaking from the commencement and get entangled in countless little details. Nineteen of our young princes have already joined the Corps, four of whom are ruling chiefs, responsible for the administration of their States.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY GRADUATES.

The "Voice of India" advises the Bombay Graduates Association to wake up, and asks:—How is it we have heard so little of the election of two Fellows by the graduates of Bombay University this year? There has been some activity shown by our graduates over this event in the past. The privilege of election is highly prized, having been dearly bought. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no graduate of Bombay University has put himself forward this year; and it would seem as if Government intended, if not to withdraw this concession, to suspend its operation for a little while. As the time for the nominations has already passed, reports has it that our graduates are deprived of this privilege at least for the current year. Will the Bombay Graduates' Association inquire into the matter? It took a leading part, we are told, in welcoming Mr. Paranjpye back to India. But, if it is going to wake up only to welcome home distinguished Indian graduates from Europe, we are afraid it may have to wait for years together.

THE SYSTEM OF TAKAVI ADVANCES.

Referring to the sitting of the Irrigation commission at Sholapur, the "Voice of India" writes:—The sitting of the Irrigation Commission at Sholapur was mostly taken up with a consideration of the question of takavi from different points of view. Now that some impetus has been given, chiefly by circumstances, to the extension of the system, it is likely that inadequacy of funds will not be permitted to come in the way to any considerable extent in future. Mr. Macdonnell deposed that he had not been restrained by want of funds, but we are inclined to think that this experience pertains to recent years. There was apparently only one sitting, and there was scarcely any new point of view brought to notice. The strictness of the checks through which the money passes was testified to by the Rev. Mr. Gates; and Mr. Painter, Assistant Collector, attributed the delay generally "to a system of red-tape," thus confirming the non-official view. In stating that it takes from fifteen to twenty days from the application to grant takavi, the Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadur Thakur, may have been giving his own experience as a special takavi officer somewhere; because this degree of expedition is not a thing that is commonly known. So much has been said before the Commission about this point that it will no doubt lead to some improvement in the system generally.

DEATH OF A YOUNG PARSEE CIVILIAN.

Referring to the death in England of Mr. Byramji Nowrojee Cama, a Bombay Parsee, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—A cruel fate has deprived the Indian community of a young man of hope and promise who had already won his academic laur is and was preparing himself to launch into practical life. The sad accident which has befallen Mr. Byramji Nowroji Cama is already widely lamented, specially by the Parsis. He was the elder of the twins who had brilliantly passed through the course of the local university, won the sixth wranglership in Cambridge a few short months since, and successfully passed the Indian Civil Service examination. At the time of his death, he was undergoing the probationary period of twelve months in London for the final examination, which includes the art of riding. It was while practising this art that the young man seems to have met with the fatal accident which we all deplore.

The "Gujerati" observes:—The saddest event of the opening year is the death of Mr. Byramjee Cama, I. C. S. Mr. Byramjee and Camajee, the twin brothers, had a brilliantly successful University career in Bombay. The two brothers were twins in everything. They looked and dressed exactly like each other, studied together and passed their examinations together with equal success. They competed for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge and came out successful as sixth and seventh wranglers. Mr. Gharpure of the Calcutta Presidency College being bracketed seventh with one of the Cama brothers. Their careers afford an interesting psychological phenomenon, and until this fateful week nothing has happened to mar their success or prospects or separate them from each other. From the beginning they were students of precocious talents, and although the death of Mr. Byramjee was due to an accident, it will go far to confirm the general belief that precocity and longevity do not go together.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. YARRAT.

THE following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday) the 16th instance Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer yarra from Prince's Dock B shed There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 1 p.m. Third class passengers, native servants and Ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 12 noon with all their baggages:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Suares
M

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA" from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CAINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Streets.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispense with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

Many cordial remembrances and ever yours,

F. LISZT.

ERARD PIANOS.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

2. Letters A, B and C Companies will parade to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground.

Dress:—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

Attendants at this parade will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

3. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 18th instant, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.

4. It is notified for information that attendance at the Rifle Range on Saturday next, for Class Firing will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3034 Vol T G Rees, F Company, from the 13th January to the 9th March 1902.

6. Letter F Company (Cyclist) will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 7 a.m. on Friday next, the 17th instant.

Attendance at this parade will count as Commanding Officer's Parade

7. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3696 Sergt. F. H. English, B Company, from the 14th January to 31st March 1902.

8. All Members who have already completed their Class Firing will be credited with a Commanding Officer's Parade for Saturday next, the 18th instant, by Head-quarters only.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th January 1902

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Head-quarters to-day, at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Proficiency Classes will meet at Fort Head-quarters to-day (Thursday) after drill.

3. A Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhanderwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-day (Thursday) at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. There will be general meeting of No. 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. N.-C. Officers are requested to attend.

5. There will be a meeting of Officers at the Corps Club, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

6. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 18th instant as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies at 3-45 p.m., (Members who cannot attend at this hour are requested to proceed straight to Colaba North Fort). No. 3 Company at 2-30 p.m. to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

7. The Corps will be inspected by the Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

The Commanding Officer requests that members will make special efforts to attend this parade.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Final shoot in the Long Range contest 900 and 1,000 yards for which special prizes have been given by Patrons of the Club took place yesterday. The morning was anything but favourable for long range shooting, there being a slight fog, with scarcely any wind, the result was the smoke from the rifles in use at these and other distances clung to the fog and made the targets very indistinct.

There has been nineteen entries in this contest. The following are a few of the best scores made :—

		Points. Rifle Score	Allowed	Total
Major English, B V R	L C	48	..	48
Vol Simmons, B V R	M H	39	9	48
Vol Lillywhite, G I P R V	M H	38	9	47
Major Sharp, B V R	L M	44	..	44
Major Rogers, B V R	L M	40	..	40
C S Fry, G I P R V	L M	34	..	34
Sergt Chapman, O L I	L E	33	..	33

The next shoot will be at 200 and 300 yards on Wednesday 22.

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By Appointment.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT.—December 14, at Bangalore, the wife of W H Scott, Examiner of Accounts, P W D, of a daughter.

KEMP'S LIST.

— P. V. I. —

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THIS wonderful medicine restores nervous waste, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves." An excellent stimulant taking the place of the insidious "Peg"; as a tonic to the convalescent it is unrivalled. It contains very powerful Nerve Foods, such as Phosporus, Damiana, Coca, &c., combined in such a manner as to form an Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1902.

SHIPBUILDING IN ENGLAND.

A SPECIAL issue of the "Glasgow Herald," reviewing the record of the World's shipbuilding, shows that the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries of the United Kingdoms have done their full share in maintaining the supremacy of British trade, and that foreign competition has not yet made any serious inroads in that direction. It is considered doubtful if in any recent year the importance of shipbuilding in the industrial world was so clearly realised as it was throughout last year. Capitalists, with practically unlimited resources, both at home and abroad, re-organised, amalgamated and created ship yards and marine engine works, making them larger, more comprehensive and more powerful. The "Combine" system is found to be making its influence felt in the old country, and it is a fact that agents from America really did approach more than one Clyde firm with proposals for absorbing or reconstructing their establishments under American auspices. Nothing was done, but our contemporary tells us, that there never was a time when capital, with the consequent power to conduct business from an international standpoint, was more necessary to the up-to-date shipbuilding firm. Another noticeable feature of the year was the peculiar relation which shipping bore to shipbuilding all through the year. In spite of extremely low freights, shipowners kept the yards very busy, with the result that there was a very considerable increase in the amount of tonnage launched over that of the previous year. This increase is most marked on the Clyde where, though the number of vessels launched is less, the total tonnage is greater—now marked a sum exceeding half a million sterling. Among the vessels launched were several which the Glasgow journal regards as epoch-making. The Celtic was launched in the year under report and that vessel takes the right of any other vessel afloat. Her builders, Messrs Harland and Wolf, launched five of the first six largest vessels of the year, stood at the head of the world's output in the matter of tonnage, and third in the matter of indicated horse-power. In the same year the turbine engine passed from the experimental stage to that of the practical and an increased interest in a new type of fuel. Altogether the first year in the new century was one of remarkable progress among shipbuilders. The United Kingdom built 1,235 ships of 1,797,675 tons and 1,476,818 indicated horse-power, while foreign and colonial shipyards, the world over launched 870 vessels of 857,690 tons and 769,813 horse-power. The increase over the previous year's records was 116,966 tons in the United Kingdom and 123,956 in the rest of the world.

British supremacy in the ship-building and marine engineering industry appear firmly established. And as Dr. Biles, Professor of Naval Architecture at the Glasgow University, remarks in a paper he has written, reviewing the year's report, he who endeavours to wrest from us this supremacy will have no easy task. At the same time he very wisely cautions British ship-builders that it will not do for them to ignore the progress which is being made by other nations. He urges them to take careful note of their progress whether their rate of advance is greater than Britain's and, if so, to see whether they can learn from them and increase the British rate so as to postpone as long as possible the day when they will equal or surpass Germany possesses the fastest ships. But, remarks Dr. Biles, for our encouragement, fast ships do not represent a large proportion of the total tonnage of the mercantile marine. The steady, hard-working cargo carrier bulks more largely in that tonnage than it does in prestige and glory; and though both the tramp and the liner are necessary, too much value may be attached to the latter on account of the glamour that always surrounds high speed and gorgeous decorations. The advance of Germany in the department of naval architecture is due to the fact that her shipowners, partly by the skilful management, partly by liberal Government encouragement, partly by the low rates of wages paid to their crews, are able to work these fast steamers at less cost than British shipowners can. By skilful design perhaps close attention to weights of hull and engines, they have produced vessels capable of crossing the seas at a higher rate of speed than our vessels do. But it is remarkable that we have not seen any proof of the ability of the Germans to produce the ordinary ship of commerce at a price as low as or lower than British shipbuilders can build it, and that is a great point in our favour. But America is also coming to the front as a competitor in shipbuilding. That country, to use Professor Biles' words, seems to have reached a point in internal development where their means of production are in excess of their consumption, and they have already cast their eyes over the ocean with greedy intentions of capturing a large share of the world's overseas commerce. They have advantages of no mean order. With an average intelligence, freely developed by their admirable systems of education, and considerably in excess of that of the older countries, and with internal resources of mineral wealth practically unlimited, they have already established for themselves their capability of producing the materials of construction at as low, or even at a lower rate than they can be produced in the old world. For the purpose of competition they are at a disadvantage in having set a standard of wages and living to their working population much higher than in the older countries. On the other hand again their Government encourages them, in every practical manner and what will help them still further is the fact that in a new country where a new industry is created, it is easier for a given expenditure of capital by building up a brand-new plant, with all its up-to-date advantages to produce an economic result, than it is in an old country having establishments loaded up with capital and largely invested in plant which has become obsolete and which can only be improved in a comparatively piecemeal manner. America has adopted the covered-in form of building yard and has introduced machinery and methods of work which would raise a demand for higher wages and possibly a strike had they been introduced into the yards of the United Kingdom.

Professor Biles wishes to bring home to the ship-builders that the time has come when they must either change their methods of constructing ships and displace the human machine, also for the roofing-in of ship yards so as to reduce the proportion of non-working days caused by stress of weather. But beyond this Professor Biles is anxious to go. He is a strong advocate for Government assistance and devotes a portion of his treatise to a consideration of what Government might do in the circumstances. He thinks that if Government could be persuaded to take the same share in assisting the shipbuilding trade of the country as the American Government is taking, they might, though not in the same way, give assistance to the shipbuilding industry. The Royal Dockyards, which are the most highly-developed instance of adherence to obsolete plant and methods, but which have the advantage of cheap and steady labour, might be made fields of successful experiment in the development of shipbuilding plant. Professor Biles urges further that those in authority shall consider it "their duty as well as their privilege to cast aside a system of merely trying to follow at a safe distance between the private enterprise of the country" and will boldly adopt methods which they can term very cheaply from the experience of our rivals. So far as Government Dockyards are concerned, the influence of the new Director of Naval construction will be to improve methods. But the private shipbuilding yards are another matter. Private employers in England resent Government suggestions as they would Government interference. They will not even appreciate Professor Biles' well-intentioned lecture as they should. But there is reason to hope that the English manufacturer is becoming more wide-awake to the necessity for extra vigilance, and one Clyde firm of which we know, offers a reward and royalties to such of its men as invent improvements to their machinery and appliances. The system has been found to pay. But what is further wanted is the substitution of machinery where manual labour is now employed at the cost of both money and efficiency. And what is true with respect to shipbuilding is true with regard to other industries.

BOMBAY INCOME TAX.

THE latest reports concerning the collection in this Presidency of that most legitimate but inconvenient impost, the income tax, present several interesting features. The famine naturally had its effect upon the amount of the tax collected, but there were some sections of the tax paying community for whom the difficulties of their neighbours meant an increase of prosperity. In the Northern Division, on account of the great losses in Gujerat, the original demand was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 28,278 and the number of persons upon whom it was made was 647 fewer than in 1899-1900. The diminution was especially noticeable in Ahmedabad, Deesa and Broach, but in the other districts the demand was greater than in the previous year, a larger number of persons coming in for the attention of the collectors. The final demand was made upon 14,567 persons who were required to pay Rs. 4,20,809 as against the original demand of Rs. 4,55,114, upon 15,121 persons. In the Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana, the final demand was greater than the original. The severity of the famine in the Panch Mahals was responsible for the increased business in grain and cattle which swelled the income tax lists, and in Surat and Thana the famine in neighbouring districts developed the grass trade. Still, the actual amount of the tax collected was not quite so satisfactory as it might have been, for, after the final demand had been fixed in the Northern Division, 21 per cent. of the whole remained uncollected. The Commissioner is not inclined to regard this as evidence that the assessments were high, but concludes that the assessees withheld payment in the hope of obtaining remission. The greater portion of the arrears are expected to be realised, and it is pointed out that nearly the whole of the arrears of 1899-1900 were collected last year. The observations of the Commissioner of the Central Division show that a much needed reform of procedure in reference to the collection of the tax in the districts of that Division is about to be undertaken. It seems that it has been the practice to accept the Mamlatdar's income tax lists on trust, with the result that numerous proposals have been received by the Commissioner for the remission of the tax "imposed on persons who had become paupers, or had died, or had left their place of business long before they were assessed to the tax." One Mamlatdar, in his mistaken zeal for the revenue, included in his lists bona fide cultivators and persons who were being kept alive by the pittance gained on relief works. In this division the final demand was a little higher than in the previous year, being Rs. 4,13,040 against Rs. 4,10,197, and this despite the fact that the number of assessees was 413 less than in 1899-1900. Another peculiarity of the returns in the Central Division is that in the districts most severely affected by famine, the final demand for income tax was very much higher than the amount of the first request. As in Gujerat this was mainly due to causes incidental to the famine, the grain dealers being enabled to make large profits. Compared with the previous year the yield from the wealthier classes in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Nasik was greater than that from the same classes in Kandesh, Poona and Satara. Commenting upon this disparity the Commissioner, while recognising that the varying severity of plague and famine may account for it in some degree, gives expression to the fear that it may be also due to the way in which assessment lists are mechanically repeated from year to year. To prevent this repetition, he proposes to issue orders providing for the preparation of entirely new lists every year. Notwithstanding the condition of the cotton trade in Bombay which compelled the closing of some of the mills for a portion of the year, the income-tax collections in the city produced Rs. 44,860 more last year than in 1899-1900. There was also an increase of 533 in the number of persons called upon to pay. The increased amount realised under the head of commerce and trade came to Rs. 46,436 and there were slight increases from Joint Stock Companies, and from those who contributed on account of interest on securities. The amount of the tax collected in the city on account of salaries declined by Rs. 6,381, and there were 189 fewer persons so taxed. This decrease is mainly attributed to the reduction of staffs in the cotton mills. The increased receipts from commerce and trade are not to be taken as indicating any commercial improvement. They are really a consequence of the famine for the report tells us that they are largely due to the vigilant scrutiny exercised in fixing the assessment of grain merchants, commission agents, and others engaged in famine traffic. In the Presidency capital as in the districts ravaged by famine the wisdom of the old saw regarding the ill-wind has been abundantly manifest.

AN INTERESTING CRICKET EXPERIMENT.

ALTHOUGH the percentage of finished games in first class county cricket has been rather better during the last two seasons the M. C. C. are by no means satisfied as yet, and next season an interesting experiment will be made with a view to seeing whether a fairer method of scoring cannot be devised. The number of drawn games will always remain high so long as the losing side can make capital out of "stone walling"; and "stone walling" is now a fine art. It has been suggested that all games should be decided on the first innings when the time limit prevents their being played out. However, it was quickly shown that the merits of that suggestion were very few. It is quite obvious that a team which had the advantage on the first innings but had every prospect of losing it on the second would very naturally devote all their energies to "playing out time" and wasting time, if need be. Moreover, there are many occasions when such a system would be quite unfair. But the new suggestion is a modification of the old one which came from Mr. W. G. Grace. It is proposed to count three points for a win outright, and one point for a win on the first innings. Should a result on the first innings not be arrived at, no point will be scored, but on the event of a tie the points are to be divided. The advantages of this system are at once apparent. There will be no hanging back or wasting time after an initial advantage has been gained, for a win outright is to be worth three times as much as a win in the first innings. The result of the experiment will be awaited with a considerable amount of interest. The M. C. C. are directing a good deal of their attention, however, to the solution of the "drawn game" difficulty. As season succeeds season the batsman seems to be gradually getting the better of the bowler; and this is owing not so much to a genuine improvement in batting as to the habit which county clubs now have of artificially preparing their grounds until they are almost perfect. Grounds that were the most difficult in the country so far as run getting is concerned became the venue of phenomenal scores the next season. And it is on these grounds that big averages are made. Obviously the bowler does not get his proper share of the game when playing under such conditions. But this doctoring of the pitches is to be discountenanced in future. Another alteration is to be the extension of the bowler's crease by one foot each way. This also should add to the bowler's chances. These little alterations are causing a considerable amount of discussion and it speaks well for the national game that such keen interest should be taken in it in the depth of winter.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. Abercrombie resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong of the firm of Messrs. Lyon & Co.

MR. ALFRED HILLIER, on behalf of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, has issued an appeal to all employers of labour to provide efficient ventilation in all workshops under their control. Masters are reminded that the improved health of their employees means an enhanced power of work, and thus directly affects their own interest. Mortality from consumption has been greatly diminished in the Army and Navy by better ventilation of the barracks, and by introducing fresh air into the forecastle of our battle-ships.

THE anti-Semitic play of M. Guinon, the French dramatist, entitled "Decadence," was to have been performed the week the mail left in Russian, at the Theatre of the St. Petersburg Literary and Artistic Club, but disorderly demonstrations against the piece by a section of the St. Petersburg public being feared, the Russian authorities have prohibited the representation of the play in Russian. The director of the theatre, the translator of the play, and the principal members of the theatrical company recently received anonymous letters threatening them with violence if they persisted in their intention to perform M. Guinon's play.

THE 97th Regiment, which lost six men in the avalanche on the Col de Frejus, is nominally a regiment of the line, but one of the battalions is trained to the duties of Chasseurs Alpins. Its special function is to look after the mines and batteries which protect the French side of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. It has its headquarters at Modane, and the higher parts are, when weather permits, in daily communication with headquarters, whence fresh provisions are sent up to them, though they are well stocked with preserved foods against the contingency of being snowbound and isolated. The accident took place in the course of an endeavour to establish communication in unfavourable weather.

WHATEVER may be said against the methods of Kritzinger and his colleagues—and we have said a good deal, observes the "St. James's Budget" such performances as his at Hanover Road put beyond question their devotion and personal courage in action. He made three attempts to rescue a comrade who was trying to cross the line, apparently under heavy fire the whole time, for the Boers kept firing heavily, and at the third attempt was shot and captured. It has been sometimes alleged that more V. C.'s are won by vanity than bravery. But Kritzinger had no prospective V.C. or D.S.O.—and he had no war correspondent beside him. His act was one of sheer pluck—but indeed boldness and audacity have been the guiding characteristics of his life, and at the moment of his becoming our prisoner we are glad to pay our respects to such an act of gallantry. We wish Kritzinger a speedy recovery from his wounds.

MISCHARTED SHIPS.

ONE REASON WHY VESSELS ARE LOST AT SEA.

BY RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

A CHANCE word that fell from the lips of Commander Du Bois Phillips, R. N., the secretary of the Liverpool Geographical Society, revealed to me in a moment what I had not previously realised—the reason why so many ships are never heard of again, writes Mr. Raymond Blathwayt in the "Express." It is that they are mischarted—they go to sea with obsolete or uncorrected charts.

"If insurance companies," said Commander Phillips, "were not so busy competing for premiums, and if they would make correct and seaworthy charts a sine qua non of accepting a risk, the result would be less loss both in material and valuable lives."

And Captain Phillips is right. But this, unfortunately, is just what the companies fail to realise, with the result that the matter of charts in the ordinary merchant vessel is entirely neglected.

As a matter of fact, numberless firms make the captains find their own charts, which only too frequently results in ships going to sea with charts which in numbers of cases are rather a danger than a guide to navigation.

Now, as Mr. Stuart Moore, one of the first authorities of the day on this subject, has well pointed out in his pamphlet on the law relating to charts and sailing directions, charts ought to be as much a part of the ship's equipment, supplied at the owner's expense, as compasses, chronometers, or patent lead.

Charts ought to be periodically inspected, say, once a year, when all corrections would be placed on them, and all charts cancelled by the Hydrographic Office replaced. And there is no excuse for neglecting this duty, as chart-correcting offices exist in most of our great ports.

None but those who go down to the deep in ships can realise not only the absolute importance of the latest and most correct charts, but also the marvellous minutiæ with which these Admiralty charts concern themselves. Mr. Stuart Moore gives a remarkable instance of this in his account of the loss in 1890 of the Lady Ailsa on the Plateau du Four.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

"The stranding was caused by an error of judgment on the part of the master in mistaking the buoy on the south end of the Plateau du Four for the bell-buoy at the south-west end of the Chaus ee des Bœufs. This was perhaps under the circumstances excusable, considering that the only chart on board for this locality was a general chart of the Bay of Biscay published in 1888.

"The Court found that the chart, although a good and proper one for general use, was not sufficient for the safe navigation of the vessel in such narrow waters and on such a dangerous coast. Had the master had the large-scale chart (Admiralty, No. 2,646), he would have seen there was in point of fact another bell-buoy."

A ship's captain starting on a voyage in the year 1:90 told his ship's chandler to send him the latest Admiralty chart. He was supplied with one corrected up to 1886, with the result that he lost his ship on the Wikesground. But how was this? you will ask.

Simply because his 1886 chart showed 412 fathoms of water in the Wikesground, whereas the later Admiralty chart showed much less.

Mr. Moore relates the case of a captain who had run his ship upon a spot of land which was not indicated in a privately published chart of 1881, but which was shown in the Admiralty chart corrected up to 1889, and who was severely censured by the Court for his want of prudence in not providing himself with proper and sufficient charts.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

In another case the Court reported that "the question of the accuracy of the charts generally in use is one that is constantly coming before the Court. While admitting the accuracy and reliability of the 'blue back' or private charts for general purposes, the Court is emphatically of opinion, and desires to call the attention of owners and all concerned to the fact, that the scale upon which the Admiralty charts is drawn and their correction up to date constitute them, together with the clear and concise sailing directions which accompany them, absolutely necessary for safe navigation."

The master of the s. s. Ravenspur ran his ship on the breakwater at Bilbao simply because he went to sea with a blue-back chart on which there was no record of the break-water, rather than take the trouble to provide himself with the Admiralty chart, the use of which would have saved him his ship and the suspension of his certificate for negligent navigation and failure to supply himself with proper and sufficient charts and sailing directions.

It is a scandal and a disgrace that time and again British vessels and British lives have been wrecked and lost through masters attempting to navigate their crafts by means of antiquated or otherwise defective charts.

The Board of Trade is not blind to this condition of things; on the contrary, it deliberately directs the especial attention of shipowners and their servants and agents to the necessity of seeing that the charts taken or sent on board their ships are corrected down to the time of sailing. Neglect to supply a ship with proper charts will be brought prominently before the Court of Inquiry in the event of a wreck occurring from that cause.

A VAST INCREASE.

That the importance of this question is fully realised by the Admiralty may be gathered from the vast increase that has taken place in the last fifteen years of the number of charts printed for the Royal Navy, and for the use of the mercantile service generally. In 1885 their number was 272,115. In 1900 it had run up to 580,207.

There is no excuse, therefore, for any ship proceeding to sea minus the proper charts.

On the contrary, every facility is provided. An owner or a master has but to write to the Admiralty agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 145, Minories, E., when he will at once be supplied with the latest editions of charts, plans, and sailing directions, published by the British Admiralty.

And shipowners are fairly warned that by their neglect to supply proper and suitable charts they may become parties to a Board of Trade inquiry, and as such may be condemned in the costs of the inquiry. Some may care little for the lives of their poor servants, but this touches their pockets, and is a direct appeal to their self interest.

All this trouble they may avoid, and incidentally they may save thousands of precious lives by a trifling expenditure in keeping their ships' chart room properly furnished with the latest publications of the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty.

Surely it is within the power of the Government to insist that no ship shall leave a port until she has proved to properly appointed and duly qualified inspectors that she is possessed of the very latest charts of the waters through which she will have to sail. This is a question which ought not to be left in the hands of owners or masters.

The British Government should make itself responsible for the safety of British lives and British ships, and the public should see that this is so.

COLONEL Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, will probably proceed Home on leave in the spring.

As the proposed site for the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta on the maidan, immediately adjoining the Esplanade, has been found not quite suitable, owing to difficulties about foundations, the ground just to the south is now being examined. This is where the Ochterlony Monument stands, but it can scarcely be intended to remove that landmark, even for the Memorial Hall.

AFTER consultation with the architect, Mr. Bentley, Cardinal Vaughan decided to fix the opening of the new Cathedral at Westminster on the 29th of next June—three days after the King's Coronation—provided nothing unforeseen should intervene to render the step impracticable. The opening ceremony, the preparations for which will be started with the new year, will be carried out on a scale of imposing grandeur exceeding many things of the kind seen in England of a similar nature in recent times. The Pope will be specially represented by an Envoy-Extraordinary, and it is expected the chief Continental and American Sees in communion with Rome will also send special representatives.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER LOSSES.

BRUCE HAMILTON'S ACTIVITY.

BOTHA NEARLY CAPTURED.

THE PURSUIT OF DEWET.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Lord Kitchener wires that since the 6th inst., 29 Boers have been killed and wounded and 288 made prisoners or surrendered.

One of Bruce Hamilton's columns at Knapdaar signed Botha in a cart three miles distant and chased him for seven miles till the horses were done up and the chase had to be abandoned.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

General Elliot's protracted pursuit has resulted in the dispersal of DeWet's force to the hills south of Heilbron after losing twenty men, wagons and carts.

AUSTRALIA AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

THE CONTINENTAL SLANDERS.

COLONIAL INDIGNATION.

The Australian House of Representatives have adopted a resolution brought forward by Mr. Barton, expressing indignation at the baseless charges made abroad against the honor of our people and the humanity and valour of the soldiers of the Empire, and affirming the readiness of Australia to give the requisite aid to the mother country in order to end the war.

GERMAN ADMIRAL'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

NO POLITICAL MISSION.

It is semi-officially declared at Berlin that Admiral de Senden Bibran has no political mission in England.

THE CORONATION.

THE KAISER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Prince Heinrich will represent the Emperor William at the Coronation of King Edward.

VISITORS FROM EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

Two hundred visitors are expected from Europe next winter to attend the Coronation ceremonies at Delhi, which will last altogether for nearly a week. Captain Smallwood, R. A., will be in charge of the camps.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A HALL LINER ON FIRE.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The steamer Hardwicke Hall is on fire at Boulogne. She has 5,000 bales of jute on board.

[The Steamer Hardwicke Hall, to be reported on fire at Boulogne was built in January 1896 by the Palmer Company, Limited, at Newcastle and is owned by the Hall Line, Limited, of Liverpool. Her gross tonnage is 4,174 and nett 2,676 tons. She left Calcutta on the 1st December last bound for Boulogne. She is classed 100A at Lloyds. Her length is 380 feet, breadth 45 feet 3 inches and depth 29 feet 2 inches.]

A PETITION TO THE KING.

The [illegible] contains an influentially signed petition [illegible] for the incorporation of a British Academy for the promotion of historical, philosophical and philological studies.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Hanley, said a United Liberal Party was only possible on the basis of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech taken as a whole.

THE SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

Mr. H. G. F. Smith, Executive Engineer, Railway, has been granted an extension of service.

Mr. R. S. Strachey succeeds Mr. Way as agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

CALCUTTA VISITORS.

Mr. John Wanemaker, late Postmaster General, United States, and Mr. Morgan, editor of the "Christian," of famine fund fame, are in Calcutta.

Dr. Pollen, Collector of Customs, Bombay, is also here.

TIME-EXPIRED MEN AND EXTENDED SERVICE.

LARGE ACCEPTANCE OF BOUNTIES.

The numbers of men of all arms who have accepted the bounties recently offered for extending their service are: Punjab, 4,751; Bengal, 5,037; Madras, 2,592; and Bombay, 4,232.

THE TEA DUTY.

NO IMMEDIATE INCREASE.

THE PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The Tea Association at Calcutta have received a telegram from their London Committee which sets at rest the fear that any change in the tea duty will be made immediately Parliament assembles.

The Committee, however, add that an increase may possibly be proposed when the budget is submitted.

The Public Protest Meeting against the proposed enhancement of tea duties is fixed for Wednesday next, Mr. Turner, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, presiding.

ATTACK ON THE MAILS.

ONE MAN KILLED.

DAK RUNNER WOUNDED.

On the 7th instant, the dak runners from Chitral to Malakand were fired on by a gang hidden in a nullah opposite Kunatir.

One levy sepoy was killed and the postal runner was wounded.

The other sepoy behaved well and brought in the dead man's rifle.

On hearing the firing the villagers turned out and drove off the gang.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

STILL ON THE INCREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The plague mortality continues to increase in the Punjab and Bombay Presidency, where 2,662 and 4,737 deaths respectively, occurred last week; the total number of deaths in India being over ten thousand. Mysore returns show 636 deaths; N. W. P., 685; Bengal, 452, and the Madras Presidency 583.

THE LADYSMITH MEDALS.

Medals for the defence of Ladysmith have reached India.

THE C.-IN-C'S. MILITARY SECRETARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton is confirmed as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy will visit Hyderabad early in April before proceeding to the North-West Frontier.

THE ALL-INDIA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The total subscriptions to the All India Victoria Memorial now amount to Rs. 38,33,270.

THE PUNJAB LIEUT-GOVERNORSHIP.

Sir Charles Rivaz takes over the Punjab Lieutenant-Governorship on the 6th March.

SIR NORMAN STEWART.

Sir Norman Stewart, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, probably proceeds on leave Home next spring.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal makes the following postings:—Mr. McKewin to act as Agent at Hyderabad, vice Mr. Moberly, who becomes Agent at Monimein, relieving Mr Freshwater, who is proceeding on furlough home; Mr. Carbery is appointed Accountant at Agra and Mr. H. Bell as Accountant at Akyab.

COLONEL BARING.

Colonel Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy leaves Bombay by Saturday's mail for Europe.

MASONIC INSTALLATION AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 15.

Bro. Sir M. M. Bhownagree was present at the installation of Bro. Moses Samson as Master of Lodge St. Andrew in the East. Sir Muncherji complimented the installing master, Bro. Dinshaw Khambatta, on the masterly manner in which he performed the ceremony and spoke of the pleasure it gave him to visit a lodge in India. It gave him great pleasure at looking in whatever part of the world he found himself to speak of the benefits of Freemasonry in promoting charity, peace and harmony everywhere. He presented the hearty good wishes of his mother lodge The Rising Star of Western India, Bombay, and also of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Substitute Grand Master Bro. Jennings noted the fact that there had been no work during the past year. A number of members had resigned, but he said peace and harmony in the lodge were the principal things. He reminded them that later on that when prosperity smiled on the Lodge again, they should devote their funds to one of the principal objects for which Freemasonry was established, namely, charity.

During the evening it transpired that the Lodge had recently distributed a good sum among local orphanage charities.

POONA GARRISON MANŒUVRES.

ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD.

Poona Garrison now carrying out manœuvres at Gorundee near Sirur some thirty-five miles from Poona, will return for a few days rest on the 16th, going out again afterwards.

Little or nothing can be seen of the operations as the troops are scattered over a wide tract of the country.

Corporal Farrow, King's Shropshire Light Infantry together with a man belonging to the Royal Scots have been brought into Poona from Shikarpur, where the manœuvres started, having met with accidents during the operations at that place. Corporal Farrow is suffering from fractured arms.

An Artilleryman named John Riley, belonging to the 18th Field Battery, died in Pimpre Camp on Tuesday evening from the injuries which he received through getting run over by a gun carriage during the Artillery manœuvres near the Camp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided in modification of previous orders that leave may be granted for reasonable periods at the discretion of Lieut.-Generals Commanding to regimental commandants, including those of the regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent and local corps during the extended tenure of their commands, only privilege leave, however, being admissible during the last year of such extension.

General Sir George Luck has left Calcutta for the Jhansi Camp-of-Exercise.

Major-General McLeod succeeds permanently to the Command of the Meerut District, in place of Sir Bindon Blood.

General Officers Commanding Districts have been authorised to transfer British soldiers to the Reserve in India.

Brigadier-General Whitby has rejoined from leave, and resumed the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, Colonel Kempster resuming his permanent appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

It is notified for information that the "City of Vienna" leaves Durban so as to embark at Bombay, on 3rd February next, with Troops for Natal.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, January, 15.—Robinson, Lt., Bo. I. M. S., on leave from Nasirabad. Maxwell, Lt., Bo. 27th Baluch Inty. to rejoin regiment from Yangtsun. Wilmer, Lt.-Col., Punjab 19th P. I., on leave from Peiachiman.

DEPARTURES.—Dickie, Lt.-Col., Bengal, R. E., on furlough to England. Russell, Capt., Beng. Gloster Regt., on retirement to Australia.

THE RETURN OF THE DEVONS AND GORDONS.

On the 21st and 22nd September, 1899, the 1st Devons and the 2nd Gordon Highlanders left Bombay for South Africa. They were part of the Indian Contingent, the prompt despatch of which made it possible to save Natal for the British. That in itself was an achievement worthy of commemoration; it has been followed by two years of arduous campaigning in which both regiments have done brilliant service. The Devons and Gordons covered themselves with glory in the defence of Ladysmith and have shared in the work of wearing down the Boers with a doggedness equal to that of their stubborn foes. They have thus richly earned the time of comparative rest which a return to Cantonment life in India implies. As already announced the Devons and the greater part of the Gordons will arrive in Bombay on saturday, and we hope, says the "Pioneer," the citizens will give them a fitting reception, expressing the appreciation of India for those who have fought so well the battles of the Empire.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE BAUDIN CELEBRATION.

THE CORANCEZ TRAGEDY.

THE DEBERNIS MARRIAGE SUIT.

PARIS, DEC. 21.

The Paris Municipality for the time being has a Nationalist majority, and is not on speaking terms with the Government. For this reason the Government decided, and perhaps wisely, that the Baudin celebration should be a national, and not a municipal, affair. The Municipal Council would have liked an unveiling of Baudin's statue. As this monument is now the property of the city, M. Dausset, the President of the Municipality, would have been entitled to address President Loubet. Considering the very free and un-Parliamentary language of Nationalist representatives, there seemed every prospect of a tremendous scandal. M. Waldeck-Rousseau evaded the difficulty by deciding that the ceremony should take the form of a celebration in front of the statue of the 50th anniversary of Baudin's death. This left the Premier free to arrange the programme, and it was decided that the only speeches allowed should be from the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau himself. This decision put the Municipality in a savage temper, and its members resolved yesterday to support their President in any steps he might take for maintaining the dignity of Paris and its Municipality. Last night it was bruited that this protest would take the form of a speech, which M. Dausset would address from the official platform the moment he saw an opportunity. The Government took steps to circumvent the carrying out of any such intention. Drummers were placed near the official platform, and their officers had instructions to order a beating of drums in case any unauthorised person, such as M. Dausset, attempted to deliver an address, while the police had orders to put the offender gently out of the enclosure. The fears of riots provoked by the Nationalists turned out to be unfounded, and that the worst that happened to-day did not go beyond the limits of horseplay. Baudin's monument is erected in a square between the Faubourg Saint-Antoine and the Avenue Ledru-Rollin, a few yards from the barricade upon which that Republican member of the National Assembly died. The scene of his death is told by Victor Hugo in his "History of a Crime." The "crime" was committed on December 2, 1851, by Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Republic, who after swearing to defend the Republic, overthrew it. It may be said that the French, having chosen a Bonaparte for their President, rather deserved the coup d'etat. President Lebut, who was received in front of Baudin's statue by the Mayor of the 12th Arrondissement, remarked in a conversation with that gentleman that he was happy to be publicly associated with the glorifying of a man who died a victim of his devotion to the Republic, against which the head of the Executive (Napoleon Bonaparte) committed a distardly attempt, after taking the oath of office. M. Loubet went on to say that although he (M. Loubet) had not been called upon to take an oath, yet he had taken pledges before his own conscience and before the National Assembly, and he would remain true to them. He felt confident that any attempt to set up a dictatorship in France would be frustrated by the vigilance of the Government and the union of Republicans. M. Fallieres, the President of the Senate, said that this commemoration of Baudin's death reminded him of one of the most tragic moments of French history. It was impossible to whitewash the usurper's crime, which brought upon France the most terrible of punishments (1870). M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, held that the first duty of citizens was to defend the Republic against Prætorian intrigues, the success of which would be the ruin of France, and revolutionist agitations, which would weaken the virtues and the institutions that guarded French nationality. M. Waldeck-Rousseau said Baudin left his countrymen of to-day a great example, and the period of the coup d'etat taught them a great lesson.

The Corancez tragedy has been the all-absorbing topic for a whole week past. On Saturday evening, when the Court adjourned after the close of the case for the prosecution, the feeling among the public was one of disappointment; everything, indeed, pointed to Brierre's guilt. Unless, as his counsel suggested to-day, he was the victim of some infernal plot, he must be the culprit, and there are details in the evidence which lead one to reject Maitre Comby's explanation apart from its intrinsic improbability. The public, however, and particularly the Paris Press, were waiting for a confession on the part of Brierre, or failing that, some such positive proof that not a voice in France could be raised in his favour. Equal to the disappointment of the public was Brierre's elation on leaving court. He felt confident of his acquittal. He ate a good dinner, and immediately afterwards, overcome by fatigue, dropped asleep in his chair. For several days he had tried to do without sleep. This morning before the trial, he sent for his counsel and had a long conversation with him. Maitre Comby afterwards stated in his speech for the defence that Brierre had protested his innocence. When the Court met on Thursday the prisoner jumped to his feet, and, with tears running down his cheeks, turned to the jury, saying, in a broken voice: "Gentlemen, I am an honest man. I have worked hard all my life and earned my own living. I swear I am innocent. The Public Prosecutor, addressing the jury, said that nobody who had heard the evidence could doubt that Brierre was the assassin of his children. His story told to the police a few hours after the crime struck them as highly improbable yet they did not arrest him for a day or two until they were compelled to do so by the evidence which had accumulated against him. The Public Prosecutor mentioned a few suspicious circumstances. Brierre, when found lying in the courtyard, dangerously wounded, as he said, refused to allow himself to be carried into the house. In the stable, while pretending to be dying, he got up in order to spy upon the doings of the police.

The Juge d'Instruction, after examining his wounds asked him what were the black stains on his hands. He replied they were due to train oil. This was found at once to be untrue. The stains were ink. The assassin had spilt an ink-bottle in the children's room. The crime was premeditated. For the first time for many years Brierre shut the shutters of his house just after dinner. The knife with which he stabbed Flora was found to be freshly sharpened. How could thieves have known not only the hiding place of the key of the outer door, which the children put under the doorstep, but also the hiding-place of the key of the drawer? Would thieves have hidden the proceeds of the robbery under the roof? Would they not have bolted immediately instead of waiting for Brierre? And when they found him, would they not have killed him outright instead of wounding him slightly? How was it that Brierre on his way to the hospital, when he was not yet charged, kept complaining about his wounds, and had not a word about his dead children? The object of the crime, according to the Public Prosecutor, was as follows: Brierre had spent nearly all his savings. Several years of bad crops and of ill-luck had ruined him. The time was coming when he would be unable to feed his children. He, a farmer, proud of his position, was about to descend to the condition of a farm labourer. He could not bear the idea of this loss of caste. He dreamt of starting afresh in Paris. His children were in his way, and he resolved to suppress them.

The general state of European and French finance is weighing on Paris. Since 1870 distress has never been greater among the working classes than it is now. The Board of Public Charity protests that it can do little to help it if the city do not increase its revenue, which is now 17,000,000f., to 45,000,000f. The present income is largely appropriated. According to the report of M. Risler the reserve fund of the Board to meet unforeseen expenses, such as a war and siege or an epidemic might cause, has fallen from 10,000,000f. to 1,800,000f. No new hospital or asylum can be opened in 1902, nor can any existing hospital be thoroughly repaired, although in many instances repair is so imperatively needed. M. Risler speaks of the stairs giving way in some hospitals, of the floors not being safe, of the roofs not being waterproof, and walls falling into decay. The pension allowed to aged paupers is 85f. a year, and 15·80f. to children. He might have added that inspectors show most consideration and pity, not for the poorest poor, but for those comparatively well off. There is an instance of an old woman who had 30,000f. to her family receiving the pauper's pension. They said in the neighbourhood that she allowed a percentage on it to an official who recommended her as an object of charity, and obtained an unusually good allowance for her. M. Risler calls attention to the bureaucracy that eats up a large part of the resources of the Board of Public charity. The administration of the hospitals is wasteful, and it is not the patients who benefit by the waste. Another cause of the deep distress is the mean spirit of the provincial towns. They hate to support their own poor, and are always ready to give them third-class tickets "to seek work in Paris," or, to speak plainly, to quarter them on the capital. A great cause of the distress is the 1900 Exhibition. It drew the provincial poor by tens and, indeed, hundreds of thousands. Now that the great show is carted away there is nothing for them to do. It has always been so in the two years following every universal exhibition. The sudden ingress of poor multitudes raises slum rents and the price of food, and especially, of course, food in low eating-houses. We are now going through a crisis due to the magnificent show which closed the 19th century. Owing to Protection the State finances and those of the city of Paris want elasticity to meet this crisis successfully. Perhaps you will have a similar complaint to make in England before the end of the war.

The suit of the Marquise Dowager de Bernis to obtain a judgment declaring the marriage of her son null and void has been heard. In France there is no kind of sympathy for romantic marriages that take place at the cost, if not of broken hearts, of deep grief to parents. The facts stated by counsel for the Marquise Dowager were as follows: Her son Lieutenant the Marquis de Bernis, of the First Cuirassiers, fell in love last year with a widow, Madame d'Ancien de la Batie, nee Rosenbaum. He spoke to his mother of this passion. She had no objection to his marrying provided the lady was of good family and a person whom she would like to have with her as a daughter-in-law, and delayed consent until she had made inquiries. Ultimately she thought the proposed marriage must break up the family circle, and refused to agree to it. The Lieutenant and his lady love then started for England, and were married on the 19th of October at Dover in the Catholic Church. As soon as the Marquise received notification of this event she instituted her suit, which was pleaded by Me. Leon Devin. The judgment was as might have been expected, and severely worded. There had been no publication of banns in France, no parental consent, and the design of going to England was never mentioned to the Marquise Dowager until after the marriage ceremony at Dover. The whole thing was illegal, and accordingly declared null and void. Much is to be said for the view urged by Me. Devin when one looks at it in connection with the civil code, and especially those articles that deal with heritages. The French family has a close union that is hardly conceivable in England. It would be a mis-statement to say that tyrannical pressure is brought to bear on sons and daughters by parents. Strong character is not the salient virtue of the French; they shine rather by moderation in most things. What parents wish to prevent is their young people taking on themselves burdens under which they might be expected to break down. No French young lady with any self-respect would seek to enter a family that did not wish to receive her as a member. On the whole, the French system works well in France, but not so well in the Colonies. Nearly every child in France has two very affectionate grandfathers and as many grandmothers, who unite in doing what they can for it. It is rarely one meets an English child who knew well his grandparents on both sides.

The Christmas Toy Fair on the boulevards is in full swing, but has been somewhat anticipated by the recent Toy Show. The events of the year give their character to many of the toys. Thus there are among the dolls Russian nurses, peasants, and Court ladies wearing the national headdress. They were suggested by the Imperial Russian visit. Santos-Dumont balloons are in great demand for boys. The conquest of the air by the steerable balloon is the subject of coloured pictures-sheets in the Epinal style. The military and naval features of the visit of the Czar and Czarina are also celebrated in the same pictorial manner. Motorcars at every price are to be found, if not at the fair in the shops. The cheap motor is wound up like a watch and set going by a sudden turn of the key in the opposite direction, but manufacturers have not disdained to turn out motor-cars in which children can drive on alleys or roads in private parks. The supply is not nearly equal to the demand as all have been already purchased. If the Toy Fair really represents the aspiration of the rising generation the Temple of Janus will be opened and kept open when it grows up—that is if the trend of Europe does not force it in another direction. We have endless guns, swords, clarions, and drums, and the storming of a fort at Peking by a cosmopolitan army. These troops are enabled, by hidden mechanism to climb to the top of the fort. The same mechanism obliges the Chinese to retire and finally disappear and then up springs the flag of France. Apparently the other defenders have forgotten to bring the flags of their respective nations. The noise drums, musketry, and artillery is well imitated, but the sound seems to come from a Lilliputian army. The same subject treated in a more complex manner shows the wearers of pigtails running away. To find highly-finished toys one must go to the shops, but does a small boy or girl care for high finish? A child ought to prefer roughly-made toys which leave room for the imagination and give scope to a taste for improvement. One often notices that the more rudimentary the toy the longer it pleases. President Kruger has descended to toy-land. So have Botha and De Wet, and the British soldier who is not, however, dressed in khaki, but in red tunic and black trousers. The Boers are supposed to be brave and aggressive, the English apt to hold up their hands. We knew nothing here of that token of surrender before the black winter of 1899-1900.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE TWEEFONTEIN DISASTER.

HOW THE BRITISH WERE SURPRISED!

LONDON, DEC. 29.—Details have been received of the rushing of the British camp at Tweefontein by the Boers under General De Wet on the night of the 24th inst. It appears that Major G. A. Williams, of the South Staffordshire regiment, was in command, owing to the absence of Colonel Firman. The British were encamped on the northern slope of a solitary kopje, and outposts were placed on the edge of an almost precipitous cliff on the southern side of the hill. To the north there is a gentle slope, and here the outposts were pushed well out. The position was naturally strong, and well entrenched. The moon was shining, but the night was cloudy.

The Boers climbed the precipitous side of the kopje and collected near the top at two o'clock in the morning. Suddenly they attacked the picquets on the summit of the hill, and before the men in the camps could get clear of the tents, the Boers rushed through, shooting them all as they emerged from the tents. The officers were killed in trying to stem the tide, and there was no panic, all doing their best. Lieutenant Hardwick was killed while firing a pom-pom, and Lieutenant Watney while charging the Boers.

When the picquets was overwhelmed, the Boers under De Wet, numbering 1,200, had all the advantage. Including the killed and wounded one-half of the column are now at Eland River Bridge, the rest being prisoners. The 15-pounder belonging to the 79th Battery of Field Artillery fired two rounds at the enemy, and then became jammed. The gunners were shot around the gun. Lieut. Scarlett, who was overlooked by the Boers, and left behind, saw two waggon loads of dead and wounded Boers removed, most of whom were hit in the first attack on the picquets. Major Haig, who was wounded and left behind, confirms this account, stating that he saw the Boer dead lying all around at daybreak.

The Boers behaved well, leaving men behind to assist the wounded.

The Imperial Light Horse, who were fourteen miles away at Eland's River at the time of the affair, arrived before seven o'clock. They pursued the enemy and captured a few before the Boers reached the broken country to the south of Lindenberg.

Major Williams, five other officers, and 52 men were killed, while nine officers were wounded. There are also five officers missing.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Caffe, presiding. There were present Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadya, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

INVESTMENT OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The Committee considered the following letter to the Commissioner from the Chief Accountant:—"The Standing Committee in their resolution of the 8th May last accorded their general sanction to the interest accruing from time to time during the current official year on the deposit accounts of 1 Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund, 2 Worn-out Water Mains Renewal Fund, 3 Net Premia &c., Fund, 4 School Building Fund, being invested in 4 per cent. Municipal or Port Trust bonds or 3 1-2 per cent Government Paper as might be found most advantageous to the Municipality. As the 4 per cent. Debentures issued by the City Improvement Trust can now be had in the market at rates cheaper than 4 per cent. Municipal or Port Trust Debentures, may I request the favour of your getting the above resolution so modified as to permit of the investments being made in the Improvement Trust Debentures whenever obtainable at advantageous rates."

The sanction of the Committee was also requested to the Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund Instalment of Rs. 500) and the Worn-Out Water Mains Renewal Fund Instalment of Rs. 25,000 for the current year which would be due in March next being invested when due in either Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures as might be found most advantageous to the Municipality.

On the motion of Mr. Lund, the sanction asked for was granted.

THE SHAMSETT STREET FIRE.

The Municipal Commissioner had forwarded a weekly return of fires in the city of Bombay to the Committee as required by the Act.

Referring to the Shamsett Street Fire, Dr. Dadachanji observed that besides causing damage to the property to the extent of about two lakhs of rupees, it had resulted in the loss of ten lives. He complained of the delay that had occurred in extricating the remains of the dead from the debris, although the municipality maintained a separate department for the purpose.

The letter was recorded.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

On the motion of Dr Dadachanji, the following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley on the Bombay water supply for the month of December last was adopted:—

"There was no material change in the chemical characters of any of the waters from the preceding months. The Tulsi water as received at the Malabar Hill Reservoir for the greater part of the month was free from smell and had no yellow colour—for a few days near the end of the month this water was colored and had a bad smell. This, however, passed off after a few days. There was some increase in the numbers of bacteria per c. c. in all the unfiltered waters, as compared with the preceding month, but no pathogenic or other bacteria suggestive of any contamination were found."

After transacting some other business the committee adjourned.

THE BOER CAMP AT TRICHINOPOLY.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE WORK OF BOMBAY ELECTRICIANS.

When reports were collected by Government concerning the electric light installations at all the Indian Boer Camps the installation at the Bellary Camp put up by Messrs. C. Jost and Co., Electrical Engineers of Bombay, was reported as the best of all the camp lights. During the last 6 months hardly half an hour's stoppage was recorded at Bellary on the whole, nor were any guards out during that period. When an extension of the Trichinopoly installation was required, Messrs. Jost and Co's tender was accepted. At the same time Government enquired if they would be able to undertake the contract for the whole Camp and to complete the installation within one month. The firm undertook the work and carried out the contract satisfactorily.

The Trichinopoly Boer Camp is, no doubt, the largest of all the Camps in India, and its electric installation may well answer for illuminating a small town.

Within a circumference of about two miles, there are distributed 22 arc lamps of 2000 candle-power each, and 500 incandescent lamps of 16 candle-power each. The whole installation is divided into eleven separate circuits, each circuit being under control at the engine room. The electric current is supplied by 6 dynamos driven by camel hair belting from countershafts. The system has worked remarkably well at Bellary. The motive power is supplied by two Marshall's high class steam engines, one double cylinder portable engine indicating 30 horse power and one orizontal stationary engine, with separate boiler indicating 56 horse power.

To avoid accidental or mischievous contacts along the lines, expensive high class insulated cables and wires have been used throughout, the entire length of these being 21,000 yards. All the cables are carried on insulators supported by steel rails 21 feet long.

THE CHINESE IN MANILA.

A CHECK ON IMMIGRATION.

The wail of the Chinaman is again heard along the water front. This time (says the "Manila Times" of the 19th December) it comes floating up from the detention station at at the mouth of the river where some fifty of their number are awaiting transportation to their native heath.

When the "Diamante" arrived last week she brought four hundred and fifteen Chinese for Manila. Of this number three hundred and sixty-five could show proper certificates; the rest were up against it. Their certificates were not in order, and the photographs that are attached to these valuable slips of paper would not fit the face of the supposed original.

One portly Chino showed a photograph of a light weight, and swore by all the gods of Confucius that he had formerly been Ican Lim Lam; but the inspectors of the emigration department could not be convinced and he was turned back. The other cases were all of a similar nature.

The cause of the trouble is that when John Chinaman returns to his home country with his Manil earnings, he takes life easy, and he invites his many friends to join him in celebrating his return. In this he does not lack for plenty of convivial spirits and he often wakes up from his round of banquets 'dead broke.

Then it is that he displays his cunning. Out comes his Manila certificate, which entitles him to a safe return. The glories of a residence in the Philippines is pictured to his friends in glowing colors, and the certificate is then put up to the highest bidder, with the assurance that whoever is the lucky purchaser will have no trubble in passing himself off in the land of "much riches." The price generally realized on one of these certificates is twenty Mex., and the lucky holder of the same starts off rejoicing. But his happiness is cut short when he bumps up against Uncle Sam's officials.

It is said by the officers of returning steamers to Hongkong that some merry scenes are enacted on Chinese soil upon the return of these gold brick subjects. Previous lessons seem to have little effect as the traffic in these certificates still continues. 'A sucker is born every minute,' the saying goes, and the disciples of Confucius are no exception to the rule.

MAN OVERBOARD.

SMART RESCUE BY A P. AND O. OFFICER.

Just after the P. and O. "Chusan" had picked up the pilot on Dec. 27th says the "Straits Times" an able seaman fell from the chains into the water. The 5th officer, Mr. N. P. Hughes, jumped overboard after the man, and it was entirely due to his efforts that the man was saved, he being unable to swim. The rescue was a very plucky one and should be recognised in some way, especially as Singapore harbour is known to be dangerous on account of sharks. To indicate how smartly the rescue was carried out it may be mentioned that only fifteen minutes elapsed from the order to the engine room "Full Astern" to the time the ship's boat was back being raised and the engines ordered ahead again.

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

GOVERNMENT sanction has been received for the construction and transmission of Indents, for this metre gauge Feeder, capital for which has been raised by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The alignment runs via Sabermati, Sirkej and Bavla, and it is hoped, that extension will be permitted later on to Dhandhuka and possibly Dholerah.

THE FAR EAST.

THE RETURN OF THE COURT TO PEKING.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION.

Writing with reference to the return of the Chinese Court to Peking the correspondent of the "Shanghai Mercury" says: There has been a great deal of hesitation on the part of her Imperial Majesty to return to a place where she will be completely at the mercy of the foreign Powers. Several dates were proposed for the start and afterwards rejected. At first it was intended to start on the third of December. This was exchanged for the sixth instant. Finally, in an edict which appeared the other day the 14th instant was settled upon. There can be no doubt but that Prince Ching has had considerable difficulty in persuading the Government to come to this conclusion. One source of fear has been the unfinished state of the Manchurian negotiations and the possibility that the conflict of opinion among the powers over the proposed convention might lead to a fresh outbreak of hostilities. Another source of distrust is the continued occupation of Tientsin by the Powers and their administration there of the Civil Government. The Peace Protocol was signed three months ago, yet no indication is given of any intention on the part of the allies to allow the Chinese officials to resume charge of the northern port. There really seems to be no good reason for this long delay and the Imperial revenues are suffering considerable loss on this account.

Meantime preparations are being made for the reception of their Majesties when they shall arrive. The road from the Machia-pu railway station through the Yung-ting Gate to the Ch'ien Men is being put in repair and small flags are posted at intervals on either side of the way to mark the positions which are to be taken by the various divisions of the Banner force which will be stationed to receive their Majesties. The Emperor and Empress Dowager will pass directly from the Ch'ien Men through the Ta Ch'ing Men into the Forbidden City, but her Majesty the Empress and her suite will pass around the east side of the Forbidden City and enter the Palace by the back gate. The repairs to the Palace are nearly completed and the walls of the Imperial City are receiving a fresh coat of red paint.

HONOURING MARTYRED CHRISTIANS.

During the Boxer uprising of last year some seventy adherents of the American Board Mission at Tungchau fell victims to the fanaticism of that time and an impressive funeral service is to be held on the 17th Dec. at the Boxer Temple where so many were murdered. This is situated outside of the East Gate of Tungchou and the seventy coffins will be carried thence in solemn procession through the city to the Mission outside of the West Gate.

FIRES AT PEKING.

There have been two destructive fires in the north-eastern part of the Tartar City. The most serious, supposed to be incendiary, occurred on the night of the 2nd Dec. at the Lung Fuszu, a large Buddhist Temple, near the Four Pailou. The temple contained a vast court where six days in the month a bazaar was held for the sale of all sorts of native goods, a very interesting and characteristic institution in this old city.

EXECUTIONS OF ROBBERS.

Many of the robbers recently captured are paying the penalty of their crimes with their lives, large numbers being beheaded in the vegetable market of the Chinese city daily.

THE AFFRAY AT TIENTSIN.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Major General von Rohrscheidt, Commanding the German troops and Major General O'Moore Creagh, Commanding the British contingent in China, have forwarded the following account of the recent outbreak by a sepoy at Tientsin, to the "China Times":—

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th December you published an article on the very deplorable calamity caused by a frenzied Indian soldier on the 9th inst. As this article contains so many errors, which might be construed by your readers as a partial impeachment of the Germans, we would ask you to be so good as to publish the following account in the next issue with a view to their rectification.

The whole business clearly depends not so much on an unfortunate error on the part of the Germans as on a mistake, to use the word so frequently employed you, on the part of the Indian soldiers. As the enquiry has already confirmed, the frenzied Afridi without the slightest provocation from the German side, killed a German officer and a baker, and wounded one corporal and another baker. All the above German soldiers were unarmed and a German guard had not yet arrived on the scene. When the latter did arrive, the only person it used its arms against was the frenzied Afridi.

The Indian guard following up fired into the German lines, undoubtedly with the intention of shooting the Afridi and the German soldiers engaged close by in building a church, who did not know what had previously occurred in the Indian barracks, could only suppose it was firing at them. The Indians then tried to force their way on to the strongly enclosed site occupied by the German commissariat, doubtless with the idea of seizing the madman, but in such a manner, that the German soldiers hastening to the spot from where they were engaged in building the church and suddenly seeing a German officer lying there in his blood, could only imagine an attack was intended.

They consequently seized the Indian guard, but not before some casualties had occurred, and even these injuries would not have been sustained by the guard if it had not resisted its arrest.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

A dispatch to a Chinese in Yokohama on Dec. 15 states that Viceroy Yuan, who was in possession of a secret message of Prince Ching, called on the British Legation on the 13th and enquired into the British attitude in the Manchurian question. It is reported that the British Minister replied that the Chinese Government should restore the administration of Manchuria, as the present condition of affairs in the district is not conducive to the maintenance of Chinese integrity. It is further reported that the British Minister advised the Viceroy to carry out the following reforms: 1.—China should endeavour to transfer the administration and taxing power in Manchuria immediately after the return of the Court to Pesing. 2—China should at the same time take the control of the Newchwang Railway from Russia and should pay a suitable compensation to Russia for what has been spent in repairs and control. 3.—The return of the Court to Peking is an evidence of the complete restoration of order and the operation of the Chinese administration. The Chinese Government therefore should claim the evacuation of Manchuria by Russian troops within one year as the outside limit of time. 4.—China should submit the matter to a Conference of the Powers in Peking in case Russia fails to comply with the foregoing Chinese claims.

The British Minister remarked to the Viceroy that the Japanese and American Ministers to Peking are of the same opinion as himself on the matter.—"Asahi."

THE NEW HEIR-APPARENT.

We ("Shanghai Mercury") learn on excellent authority that the Empress-Dowager has expressed her desire to appoint P'u Lun, a nephew-in-law of Yung Lu, as Heir-Apparent, and will make an announcement to that effect after the Court's return to Peking.

The report that the Empress Dowager has the intention of appointing P'u Lun, Prince of the 4th Order, as Heir-Apparent upon her arrival at Peking would appear to be premature, says the "N. C. Herald," and as a matter of fact so contrary to the usual policy of that shrewd and strong-minded old lady that the very announcement would seem to contradict itself. In other words Prince P'u Lun is twenty-seven years old having been born in 1874; and as the Empress Dowager's ambition is to get hold of some youthful member of the Imperial Clan—the younger the better—having no intention yet of relinquishing what she has, it seems improbable that she would even dream of putting one who has attained the age of manhood, possessing independence of mind and holding opinions of his own, in a position which could easily interfere with her own policy and work destruction to the party supporting her if such an Heir-Apparent had the desire to do so. It is true that Prince P'u Lun, as the first character of his name designates, belongs to a junior branch to that of either the present Emperor or the late Emperor Tung Chih, who is in want of an heir; but "circumstances alter cases" and the circumstance of P'u Lun's age must alter his case in the opinion of the Empress Dowager.

SCENE IN TOKYO.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo, formerly a member of the Diet for Tochigi-ken, on Dec. 10 attempted to present an address in person to the Emperor of Japan while his Majesty was on his way home from the House of Peers after the ceremony of opening the Diet.

The Emperor left the House at 11·15 a. m. When the Imperial procession had arrived in front of the official residence of the President of the House of Representatives, Mr. Tanaka came out from a road between the official residences of the Presidents of the two Houses and ran quickly towards the Imperial carriage, shouting loudly "Tenno Heika Banzai! Onegai! Onegai!" meanwhile holding up the address in his right hand

fu, especially those places to the south and east of the city, since the departure for Chihli of Yuan Shih-kai's foreign-drilled troops.

RAZING THE TIENTSIN FORTS.

The Tientsin "Je Je" reports that the Chinese authorities have already set themselves to work in razing the forts around Tientsin in accordance with one of the stipulations contained in the Peace Protocol.

BOXERS IN SHANSI.

According to the reports of travellers from Shansi, says the "Je Je," many villages in that province still abound with Boxers, who possess weapons far better than those employed by the Boxers during the late disturbances.

DEATH OF MR PETHICK.

Mr. Pethick, Secretary to the late Li Hung-chang, died at Tientsin on Dec. 1st. Mr. Pethick was for many years Secretary to the late Li Hung-chang and probably knew more of the inner working of Chinese affairs than any other European. At the time of his death he was employed in writing a life of Li, and the world will lose by his death a very interesting account of a man who will ever remain a landmark of Far Eastern history.

THE BLOOD TEST.

With reference to the recent blood test which occurred the other day at the Mixed Court in which a native detective was the defendant, it appears (says the "N. C. Daily News") that the 'Hsi Yuan Lu'—a standard work on 'the clearing of mysterious criminal cases,' which is a vade mecum with all mandarins who have anything to do with trying criminal cases—has the following comment on blood tests to show that such a procedure cannot be deemed infallible. The 'Hsi Yuan Lu' explains that if a bowl be rubbed at the bottom with a pinch of salt, and water be poured into it, blood dropped into the bowl will not mix, but coagulate. So also if well-water, which is generally brackish, is used. In a perfectly clean bowl, filled with fresh river water, blood of any persons dropped in will generally mix.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILLIPINES.

LOPEZ AS PEACE ENVOY.

SIXTO LOPEZ, leader of the Filipino Junta in Hongkong, wishes to return to the Philippines for the puopose, he declares, of inducing insurgent leaders yet in the field to surrender. He objects to taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and says that if he did so he could have no influence with the insurgents. There have been several conferences in Hongkong in relation to Lopez's proposed visit. Lopez's attorney is now to try to persuade the Civil Commission to let Lopez land and try his influence with Gen. Malvar, in Southern Luzon, and Gen. Lukban, in Samar, the principal and most troublesome of the active insurgents.

With regard to his attitude, Lopez, says:—"I want a surrender that will not impeach our patriotism. I have been to the United States and have felt the pulse of the American people I think it is their wish to give us freedom, not subjugation. I am willing to put full confidence in their honesty and judgment; still I do feel that so far the American authorities in the Philippines have been unusually backward in fulfilling the promises that they gave Aguinaldo at the beginning of his connection with them. I believe the present fighting is futile and useless, that it is spreading disaster and heartaches over the islands, and that no possible good can arise from it. I will willingly aid any undertaking towards securing peace that will not lessen the value of our patriotism. I am positive that in case I took the oath of allegiance to the United States my influence with the insurgents in the field would not amount to a row of pins. Consequently, for the benefit of all concerned, I am anxious to enter without taking it."

Acting Governor Wright, while not directly assenting to the Lopez plan, has said that he would be willing to countenance any fair means for restoring peace. Gen. Chaffee, who is supreme in unpacified territory, says that under no circumstances will he approve any such undertaking as Lopez's. Should the Civil Commission and Gen. Chaffee take opposite sides, the proposition will probably be referred for settlement to the Secretary of War, and possibly to President Roosevelt.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Long Causes for Consent Decree.

404-00—Muljee, Captain and V—Shrinivas Manohor and another vs Bhowanishanker Atmaram Rele and others—Muljee, Captain and V.

726-01—Matubhai J and M—Vasanjee Trikamjee and others vs Dayabhai Tapidas—In person.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

12-00—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurung vs Pedabhoy Narayen and others—Smetham B and N.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

3-01—Crawford and Co—Mahadoo Crushnajee Chidle vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.

4-01—Mathubhai J and S—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena vs Keshavlal Jugjeewan—Mounkad D and J.

6-01—Mulla and M—Ali Mahomed Elias vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.

8-01—Payne G S and M—Hajeebai widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.

12-01—Daphtary and F—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Manecksha Rano widow—Madhowjee V.

35-01—Bhaishunker and K—Bhugwanlal Chugenlal and others vs Gordhundas Narsey and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.

2-01—Mulla and M—Witbadas Laljee vs Thakar Lilladhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.

14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.

18-01—Nana and H—Shibbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Labe—Kanga and P.

20-01—D D Homer—Vishnu B Kanekar vs Krishna B Mahadeshwar D and F.

115-01—Unwala and P—Soohabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other K and Patel

23-01—D and J—Harjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L

27-01—G and Vaidya—Lukhamsey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karpal—M J and M

28-01—N M Cama—Bhaichand Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugenlal and other—B and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

30—In person—Succaram Limbajee vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B and N.

Commercial Causes.

710-01—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and others vs Balchand Kaniram—Matubhai J and M.

773-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and another vs Poonjia Jairam and others—Smitham B and N.

Long Causes.

782-01—Payne G S and M—George Arnold Charpie and others vs Frederich Sahla—Dikshit and D.

681-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Habib Haji Moosa vs Cassam Habib and others—Little and Co and Mulla and M.

421-01—Wadia and G—Ruttonjee Ardaseer Spencer vs Fazul Peer Mahomed and others—M J and M and P G and S.

222-01—Craigie L and G—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakoredas and Co.

280-01—Craigie L and G—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Dossabhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.

161-01—Payne G S and M—Javerbai Widow and others vs Kalla Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.

523-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.

378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M

363-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.

299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Saboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.

265-01—Tyabjee I and Co—Bai Kesher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

329-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Poonumchand Karamchund vs The Hitwarde Cotton Mills Co—Matubhai J and M.

656-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Cooverjee vs Lady Jambai widow and another—Muljee and V.

617-00—Mulla and M—Trikamdas Hemraj vs Tulsidas Hemraj—Little and Co.

670-00—Payne G S and M—Rajmalbhoy Jooma vs Meghjibhoy Mahomed and another—Crawford B and Co.

737-00—Edgelow G and W—Hassan Noormahomed vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.

525-01—In person—Meyn Mahomed Kuyamodin vs Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Kuliwa and others—Captain and V.

569-01—Payne G S and —Jadhavbhai vs Dwarkadas Lallobhoy and another—Smetham B and N.

570-01—Mantri and B—Revabai vs Balkrishna Keshav Naik—J and R.

368-01—Bhaishunker and K—Khoja Moladina Laljee and another vs Khan Bahadur Hajee Sujan Laljee and other—Payne G S and M.

519-01—Payne G S and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs The Tapidas Varjdas S and W Company—Chitnis and M.

531-01—N M Cama—Shamjeebhai Dasu vs Rahimtoola Cassum—Payne G S and M.

551-01—H Dayabhai—Trobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W.

486-01—Dadabtary and F—Cowasjee Shamjee and others vs Trikamjee Bhowjee and another—Matubhai J and M.

393-1479-01—Captain and V—Mahomed Ahmed Jan vs Bertie Smith and Co—Kanga and P.

582-01—Captain and V—Valabdas Dayal vs Pragjee Bhanjee Joshi—Balkrishna V S and K.

201-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kesservahu alias Ramabai widow vs Ranchordas Hurridas and another—Payne G S and M.

561-01—Smetham B and N—Messrs. Aldridge salmon and Co vs Jeani Hirjee Govindjee and others—Mulla and M and Payne G S and M.

BOER PRISONERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may interest those of your readers who are likely to visit Ahmednagar to know that they will not be allowed to visit the camp of Boer prisoners, unless they can produce an order permitting them to do so from the General Officer Commanding the Bombay forces.—Yours, &c.

FACT.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

THE Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Trust Act met in the Durbar room of the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, when there were present—Mr. N. C. Macleod, president; Mr. H. Campbell, assessor on behalf of Government, and Mr. W. A. Chambers, assessor on behalf of the Municipality. The appeal heard was in the matter of Umerabai, widow of Hajee Alli Sulleman, and others, from a decision of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee the Special Collector, who awarded them Rs. 11,643 in respect of a plot of land, with the building standing thereon, situated on the Parel Road, the acquisition of which was ordered by Government in connection with the improvements of the first Nagpada section. Mr. Manekshe N. Pochkhanawalla appeared for the appellant, one of the sons of Umerabai; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Yorke Smith, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government, and also for the City Improvement Trust under the instructions of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

The Special Collector, in his reference to the court, said no amount had been awarded or tendered under sections 5 and 17, or either of them, as the land was not interfered with in any way. The amount of compensation had been determined at Rs. 11,643 for the following reasons. The Special Collector, after careful inspection, fixed the value of the building at Rs. 8,843; and he valued the land at Rs. 20 per square yard, the rate at which other similar pieces of land acquired in Parel Road had been valued. Calculating the value at this rate, the piece of the land, which measured 140 square yards, come to Rs. 2,800, which, added to Rs. 8,843, gave Rs. 11,643 as the present value of the land and building, and this amount the Special Collector considered to be sufficient compensation for the property. Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors for Ibrahim Hajee Alli Sulleman, had requested the Special Collector to make a reference to the Tribunal, which he did.

Mr. Manekshah called evidence to prove that the land and building were of greater value than had been determined by the Special Collector. Two witnesses were examined, and the court then adjourned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.

SWALLOWING FIFTY-FIVE RUPEES.

COLONEL] Dennys, I.M.S., reports the following extraordinary case:—

A powerfully built healthy-looking little man, about thirty years of age, came to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawur, on the 20th October, 1901, and gave the following extraordinary story. He said he was an Afghan, that he resided in a village in Afghan territory several marches across the border, and that he was an ardent disciple of a Mulla (holy man) who lived in the Peshawur district. He had been in the habit of making periodical visits to this mulla with the object of receiving religious instruction in the Mahomedan faith. Eight days before he consulted me, he said he was coming into British territory on a visit to his mulla. On arriving at a place called Dakhi (one march beyond Laddi Kotal) all travellers are searched by the Ameer of Kabul's order, and all property in their possession, including money, is taxed. He said a tax of three per cent. is levied on all cash in possession of travellers, and that in order to evade this tax he considered the idea of swallowing all the money he had with him. While some of his companions were being searched he set to work to swallow, as fast as he could, a sum of sixty-five Kabuli rupees he had with him. He had nearly completed his wonderful feat when the Ameer's officials detected his game and rushed at him. He took to his heels and ran down the road, swallowing, as fast as he could, as he ran, the remainder of the cash, but before he could finish his meal he was caught and six remaining rupees (some of which were in his mouth still) were seized by the officials and forfeited. As the patient had sixty-five rupees to start with, and as six only remained when he was caught, he was satisfied that he had swallowed 59 of the coins. He was, however, allowed to proceed on his journey. On his arrival next day at Landi Kotal he went at once to the small Government dispensary there, told his story, and asked for a strong purgative, which was given to him. This, though it purged him violently, failed to bring away any of his lost treasure. A day or two afterwards another purgative was given, but this was as unsuccessful as the first. He then came on to Peshawur (three marches) and related to me his grievances. The cash had then been inside him for eight days. The only symptoms he complained of were a feeling of weight in the stomach and some loss of appetite. His grief over the loss of his money was, however, very acute, and his only thought appeared to be the recovery of his hidden treasure. He wanted me to cut him open at once and restore him his money. The operation was successfully performed, and 55 Kabul rupees were recovered from his stomach. The man's great terror all the time he was under my treatment and nothing I could say would allay his fears, says Colonel Dennys, was that after all had done for him I was sure to insist on his becoming a Christian.

MULUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

I shall feel extremely obliged if, in the interest of humanity, you will draw the attention of H. E. the Governor and other Government and Railway officials, &c., who may go for the opening ceremony of that institution to-morrow.

The G. I. P. Railway have shown apathy to the many representations made them by the residents of the surrounding villages of "Mulund" close to the asylum.

The Railway appear sceptical as to whether or not it will pay them to spend extra money over the existing signalling station to convert it into a passenger station.

With five thickly populated villages in close proximity and with the additional passenger traffic which will now be on account of the asylum, the new station is bound to pay. Already there are people waiting to take periodical tickets from "Mulund" should it be opened now People from Bombay have bought polts near the station and are waiting to erect buildings. Looking around the station, one finds beautiful scenery and the Vihar lake only about a mile from the station. The climate is undoubtedly healthy, for would the Government consign the unfortunate lunatics to that place if it were otherwise.

The Collector of Thana, I see, is going to-morrow to be present at the opening ceremony and it will be an act of grace if in the interest of his subjects (for the district is in Salsette under the Collector of Thana) he will satisfy himself about the desirability of a passenger station at Mulund and put in a word of recommendation to the Railway. The place will thus be brought into closer touch with Bombay and people from Bombay and Thana will readily resort to it rather than go as far away as Virar on the B. B. Line and Kalyan on the G. I. P., and the grateful villagers will pray for the Collector, for the result of a station will be an immense benefit to the people, the Railway and the Government.—Your, &c.

HARISCHANDRA JUSVANT.

Bombay, 5th Jan.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A BOY.

MR. P. Byrne the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Jagga Khushal, a Hindu boy, aged nine, the son of a carpenter, who was found drowned in a well in Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on the afternoon of Sunday the 5th instant. The circumstances under which the boy was missed from home, have been reported. The further evidence went to show that the boy was seen by two witnesses going in company of Khushal Bhicka, against whom the charge of murdering the deceased, is pending and that Khushal afterwards went to Soroff Bazaar to dispose of the ornament, called "maderia" valued at Rs. 40, which had been found missing from the boy's person. The inquiry was again adjourned.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 18th JANUARY.

HANDICAPS.

The Sandown Stakes—1 Mile—Planet 9 5, Kettledrum 8 10, Fetzeros 8 7 and Last 8 0.

The Heavy Weight Handicap—5 furlongs—Namuna 11 10, Leader 10 8, Fecroze 10 6, The Hypocrite 10 3, Governor 9 10, Naughty Boy 9 10, Bin Rashid 9 7, Sweet William 9 6, Magistrate 8 13, Nasaralla 8 7, Manilla 8 5 and Glencoe 7 10.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE Lucknow Triennial Diocesan Conference of clergy and laity opened at Allahabad yesterday. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the needs of the domiciled Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community in the diocese (upon which the Hon. Mr. Justice Knox among others will speak), the use of churches, Soldiers' Homes and Institutes, Church music in India, and other topics of interest in the diocese.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The arrangement made by the De Beers Company with Mr. Rhodes, under which his interest as life governor is capitalised, is a most important financial transaction. There were prior to this arrangement three life governors—Messrs. Rhones, Wernher, and Beit—and under the constitution of the company they took between them a quarter of the profits after dividends of 36 per cent. had been paid to the shareholders, Mr. Rhodes' share of this proportion being larger than that of his co-governors. In 1899 the amount so divided was no less than £160,000. This arrangement was not considered a desirable one, and consequently it was proposed that the rights of the life governors should be extinguished by the issue to them of 150,000 new shares. It is said that both Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit have decided to bequeath their new shares in such a manner that the interest after their death shall be applied to public purposes. The value of Mr. Rhodes' interest in the De Beers mines must be enormous, seeing that the Ordinary £5 shares of the company are now quoted at about £40.

A serious race riot occurred in New York on Dec. 25. Several small boys worrying a drunken negro were attacked by other blacks, and a number of whites then took the boys' part. For half an hour the air was filled with stones and bricks, and some of the negroes used revolvers. Three whites were seriously injured, one having his face terribly slashed with a razor. Others were carried away by their friends less badly hurt. Ten of the negroes were injured. Twenty-one arrests have been made.

A young Parisian woman, twenty years of age, through a love disappointment, jumped into the river off Pont au Change. A river-policeman, fully dressed, dived in after her immediately. He reappeared two minutes later, holding the girl. An immense crowd applauded his plucky action. Boats were then put out, and both were rescued. The brave policeman, who is named Guerita, receives a gratuity of £12 from the Prefect, and he will be proposed for the gold medal. This is his second rescue in similar circumstances.

Pezon's managerie at Dieppe announced a grand drawing of prizes last night for all persons visiting the show. The first prize was a live lion, which was won by a young peasant who asked to be allowed till the next day before taking it away. The manager informed him that he must take the animal away at once or not at all. All right, said the peasant, who drew a revolver. I will shoot him and take away his dead carcase. The manager was nonplussed at the unexpected turn of affairs, and gave the peasant £5 for the lion which he (the manager) had hoped to keep for nothing.

On Dec. 26 a girl named Hipper, fifteen years of age, was tried in Paris for wounding a companion. On being ordered to be kept in a reformatory till she was twenty-one, the girl let loose a torrent of the foulest abuse on the judges. Half an hour later a boy, Louis Thibaut, aged fourteen, received the same sentence. He used such frightful language that he had to be removed immediately.

Among the homely English customs once general throughout the land, but now dead or dying fast, that of decorating the house at Christmas with holly and mistletoe cannot be numbered. On the contrary, it seems as popular with all classes as ever. This winter the hollies are most beautiful, carrying with ease their great weight of fruit, whose fine red goes so well with the shining dark-green leaves. The holly is very general in England; but we do not overlook its beauty, as we are wont perhaps to do in the case of some of the familiar wayside flowers.

The berries are not much relished by birds until provisions get scarce; so that up to the present time few trees have been robbed of their red, except by the hands that gather for Christmas decorations. As for the foliage, it never looks finer than in the winter; the holly casts its decayed leaves in the summer. A striking fact about the foliage of the holly is that, while the lower leaves are armed with spikes, the upper ones are tender enough, and as defenceless as those of the laurel. Southey refers to this in one of his poems. It looks very much as though this were an arrangement to protect the tree against browsing beasts. Holly makes a first-class hedge; and, equally with the laurel, can be clipped without fear of damage; it is a much better protection against keen north or east winds than the deciduous and evergreen trees and plants which are used as hedges and it is very hardy and tolerant of poor soils, though it thrives much better in good ones. Like the rowan tree the holly had a good name with those who desired to escape witchcraft; it was also supposed that lightning would not strike houses by which holly tree grew.

Within the last few weeks the subject of dew ponds, and of the away in which they collect and retain water in dry weather on the tops of the hills, has been discussed a good deal in various quarters. One suggestion has been that by means of these dew ponds the Roman soldiers were able to get water up in the great downs where they made their forts. It occurs to one that, if this were so, the Roman Legion must have been rather thirsty at times. No; the dew pond was not for Imperial Rome; but just for the shepherd and his flock. The soldier had to fetch his water, no doubt, from the valley beneath. Nowadays even after the wettest seasons, there is often no running water within miles of these Roman works. There is little reason to doubt, however, that the rainfall was much larger when the country was covered with wood, and that the sources of the streams were consequently higher up the valleys than they are now. Seeing how much water we have lost through cutting and grubbing the woods, we ought carefully to economise what little moisture is granted to us in dry seasons. Landowners, might well go in much more than they do for large cisterns under ground, in which to store up the rain water, draining the same off not only roofs, but ground as well, by means of contrivances simple enough, and sometimes much cheaper than deep well making.

In the winter people's minds lightly turn to thoughts of how to kill time pleasantly. Hence, no doubt, the steady stream of puzzle patents and inventions of new games. Many of these turn out very profitable to the patentees, if not to the patrons. The centuries-old two rings and linked bar puzzle is constantly cropping up, modified out of recognition nearly, and so ever recruiting fresh victims. Draughts, also ancient beyond calculation, is regularly being "improved" upon. There appears to be a constant demand for novelties in the way of evening pastimes, and although most of these recent comers, as a rule, only last a season or two, they serve their purpose, and pay all concerned. In spite of the intricacies of modern life, a genuine puzzle is ever welcomed by the public.

Although not precisely intended as a puzzle, the Naylor pipe, due to the cogitations of an exile in India might well come under that classification. Navies Irish orange-women, sportsmen, and other unconventional people are fond of reversing their pipes when smoking—allowing the bowls to hang downwards. Mr. Naylor evidently thinks that there is no effect without a cause, and that in this instance convenience overcomes elegance. So he constructs a pipe apparently of the orthodox type, as far as shape is concerned. But it is closed at the top, and the tobacco is lighted from the bottom. Thus it is really upside-down, while respectable appearances are preserved. Of course, the bowl communicates with the mouthpiece by a channel at the top of the pipe, kept clear by a spring which presses on a plug, which in, turn presses the tobacco downwards. The bottom is protected by a removable metal grid with a perforated cap. All this art is to provide a wind-and-rain-proof, nicotine free pipe.

The floury potato and baked chestnut stalls are just now at a discount in the East End. It seems that a few weeks ago an enterprising American firm, mindful of the great success which has attended the street sales of hot peanuts in the United States, established a Street oven for the sale of this delicacy at the junction of Bishopsgate with Shoreditch. The youths of the locality soon showed a decided preference for the crisp pennut (Anglice monkey-nut), and the single oven venture being a most successful one, the firm in question decided to start other stalls, and in several parts of the East End hot peanuts were dispensed in large quantities to the very appreciative Christmas holiday crowds.

It is proposed to introduce the electric light into the town of Dingwall, and the latest scheme contemplates utilising the tidal flow of the Dingwall Canal and the Peffrey River for the motive power. Mr. Adams, the electric engineer, who submitted the proposed scheme, estimates the total capitalutlay at £4,000.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

On the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887, when Queen Victoria was about to re-occupy the seat in which she had been crowned, a most iniquitous attempt—as judged from the antiquarian and artistic point of view—was made to smarten up and embellish this Royal chair of State. The contractor in whose hands the Abbey was placed suffered some of his workmen to begin the re-embellishment of the ancient woodwork, because, forsooth, it looked shabby; and this was the more inexcusable as, at the time of use, the chair itself is lost sight of in a covering of sloth of gold. News of the decoration reached certain antiquaries, who, after much trouble and several rebuffs, succeeded in gaining entrance to the Abbey. There they found the chair covered with a preliminary layer of sticky varnish. The authority of the place was evoked, and there was a pause in the intended process of beautifying. A question was asked on the subject in Parliament, and the First Commissioner of Works, being wrongly instructed, denied the vandalism.

The day after this reply was given, the weekly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House. The matter was named by Mr. Micklethwaite, the well-known architect, who has offices in Dean's Yard, and who is now the architect of Westminster Abbey. As no notice had been given of the question, it could not be treated officially, but it was resolved that if possible the attention of Parliament should again be directed to the subject, to check further possible maltreatment. One of the Fellows of the Society offered to try to find some member to ask a further question. On reaching the House of Commons, it was found that though several members of Parliament are entitled to the initials F.S.A., not one of them was present.

The antiquary in question, knowing the late Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M. P. for Whitehaven, laid the state of the case before him, and also before Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with whom he was in conversation in the lobby, but neither of them cared to pursue the matter further. At that moment Mr. Bradlaugh passed by, and Mr. Bentinck hailed him with jocularity, saying, "Here is an outrage which I am sure you will resent." Mr. Bradlaugh listened gravely to the tale, and said at its conclusion: "It is an outrage. I am as keenly interested in the preservation of England's history as anyone; I will gladly do all I can." The antiquary accordingly gave Mr. Bradlaugh full particulars, even handing to him a half sheet of note-paper sticky with traces of the varnish that had been applied to the Coronation chair. The next night Parliament was somewhat amused and astonished at the member for Northampton, with his strong anti-monarchial views, asking further questions on the subject of the royal chair of English history, and showing genuine anxiety for its due preservation. The story of how this came about has never before been told.

The Queen's appointment of Lady Halle as Her Majesty's violinist is but another instance of the warm favour with which the sovereign has always regarded her gifted compatriot. It is well known that the marriage of the great Danish violinist to the late Sir Charles Halle was brought about through the friendly intervention of Queen Alexandra.

There is a funny little story going the rounds of the military and naval stations of the South of Ireland just now. An officer had recently to pay a visit to the Countess of Bantry and on arriving at the town put up at Vickery's Hotel so well-known to tourists on route for Glangariff and Killarney. He was by way of being a swell and had a habit of uttering a languid "Oh?" to fill up gaps in conversation. After dinner he called up the waiter and enquired the way to the Countess of Bantry's. "Bedad, sir," said the waiter, "to-day would be a bad day for you." "Oh—and when could I see her?" "Well sir, this is Tuesday—better say Thursday." "Oh!—and what would be the best way to go?" "Sure, the one way—through Glengariff and on to Castletown." "Oh!—but—how shall I know her?" "Is it know her your honour Serra, everyone knows the Countess." "No!—but—where is she easiest to be found?" "At the end of the pier to be sure!" "Oh!—the pier! What on earth should she be doing there?" "Sure, she's always there, your honour!" "Oh!—always there! How shall I know her, then!" "Aisy enough She has her name painted across her bows!"

When the visitor recovered his senses he discovered that whilst he had been referring to the gracious lady who resides at the Castle, the waiter had been taking his questions as dealing with the little steamer, the Countess of Bantry, which takes tourists on alternate days across the lovely bay to Castletown Bere, where the traces of the old Spanish settlement may still be seen in the lustrious eyes of dark collens and roguish gossoons.

The present Chief Commissioner of the Andamans is Colonel Richard Carnac Temple, son of Sir Richard Temple, formerly Governor of Bombay and the "Dicky Temple" of House of Commons fame. Colonel Temple is a man of considerable experience in Indian administration, and he has devoted much attention and serious thought to the study of the Eastern races and their fascinating history. He has already written many valuable works on Indian and Burman subjects, is deeply learned in the folk-lore of Kashmir and the Punjaub, and is the editor of the "Indian Antiquary." Colonel Temple is also the founder and conductor of "Indian Notes and Queries," and altogether he has won much distinction in the literary field, apart from his soldiering and administrative work.

Sir Richard found, it is to be supposed, that it's weary waiting for dead men's shoes, and though heir apparent to the Chancellorship, both ex-officio and by sheer merit, he startled the legal world by accepting the post which the late Lord Russell would never have taken had not his religion debarred him from any hopes of succeeding Lord Herschell. Probably, young as he is for a judge, Sir Richard must be very nearly tired out with perpetual work. An M. P. asked him once, noticing his continuous and indefatigable attendance at the House during important debates, when he found time for his briefs. It was 1 a.m., and they were then in the division lobby. Sir Richard looked at his watch. "I shall go back after the division and I shall sit up till four probably, for I have to appear in—" (mentioning a case). "When the House is sitting I seldom get to bed before three or four."

Many stories are told of his relentless labours, and of the marvellous way in which he could master a case. On one occasion he had been briefed for a three-figure sum in an important case. The afternoon before the trial the solicitor—a big man in his profession—attended at Sir Richard's chambers for a conference. When he was face to face with the great man, he was chagrined to find that Sir Richard knew nothing of his case. The bell was rung, a clerk appeared. Where are the papers which Mr.—sent me? The papers were brought and Sir Richard quietly asked his visitor's views. To which the latter tartly replied that he came not to give views, but to receive them. When he got outside, he resolved never to brief Sir Richard again but altered his opinion on the morrow when the great lawyer stated the case with the utmost accuracy argued it as he only knew how and won on all points.

If one could contemplate such an incident as a hundred yards' race for judges, it is quite certain that the Chief Justice would "get home" before most of his learned brethren had started. For Lord Alverstone, besides taking high degrees, had his Blue at Cambridge for "sprinting," and it is whispered that even till within late years he has kept up some of his training Immensely popular, and a zealously devoted Churchman he lives in a fine house near Kensington Church, in the choir of which he has sung for years.

Apropos of this pedigree-hunting of less sensible modern millionaires, there was an amusing instance of it in Australia some years ago, when the K.C. M.G. was conferred upon a well-known politician, who had been notoriously working for it for a long time. He was a rough, honourable man who had acquired wealth by his energy and a fortunate marriage, but the Colonial antecedents of his family were not such as might be boasted about. But the new knight determined to cut as big a figure as the rest of his neighbours, and with a little aid from an ingenious fellow who made his living by this sort of work, framed a pedigree in which it appeared that his ancestor had "come over with William the Conqueror." The newspapers were supplied with copies and compliments, but all, save one, fought shy of referring to or reproducing the rigmarole. The one that did print the pedigree substituted—by a supposed composing error—the word "Convict" for "Conqueror," and the poor knight was a sorry man for long afterwards.

Mr. Philip Watts, the controller of the great shipbuilding department of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.'s Newcastle works, who has recently been appointed to succeed Sir William White as Director of Naval Construction to the Admiralty, is a man whose genius and achievements have more than qualified him to occupy this eminent position.

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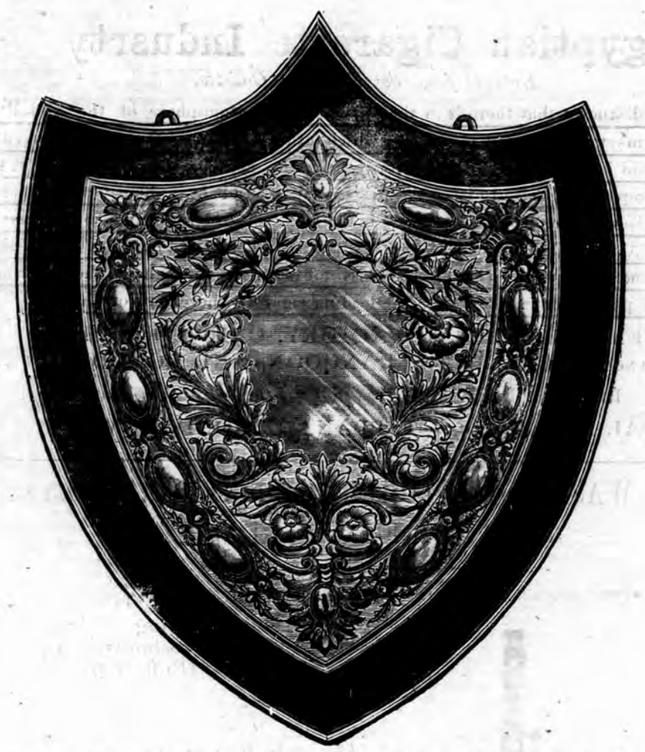

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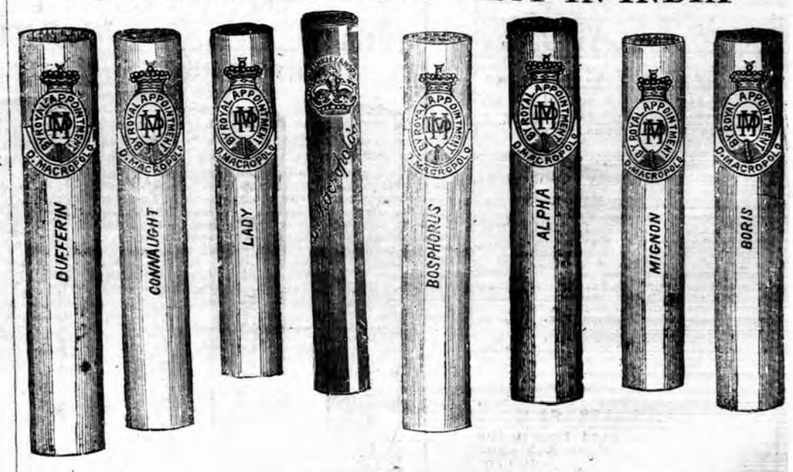

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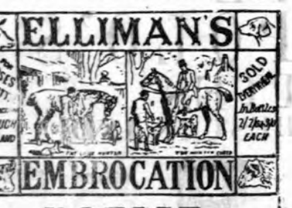

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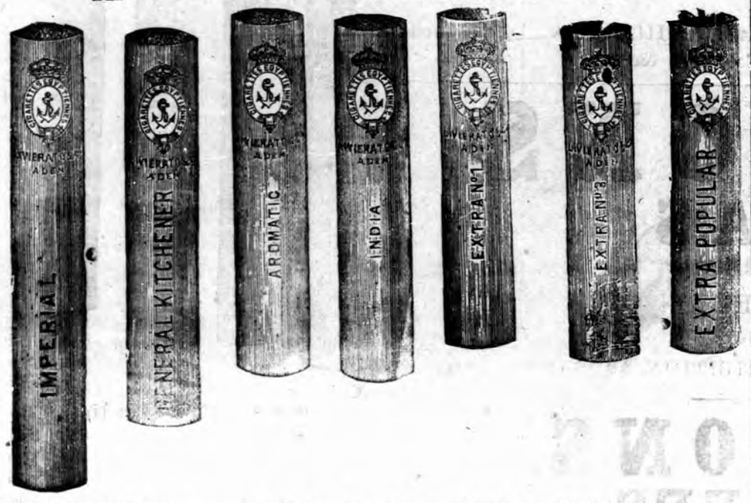

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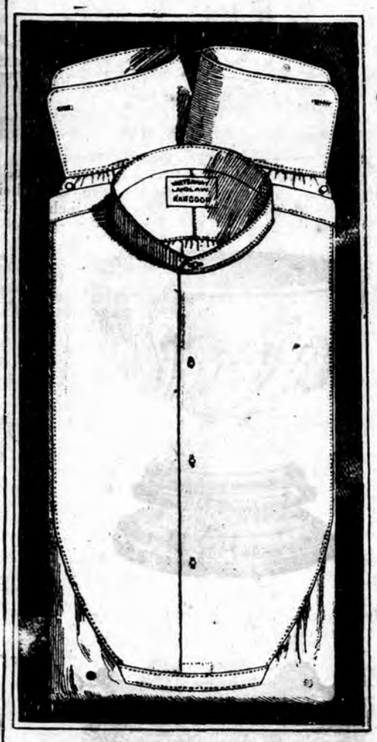

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